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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1875. NO. 253.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by man, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DAMAGE BY THE FLOODS—WATER SUBSIDING.

LONDON, July 16.—Dispatches from Cardiff say that the rivers Taff and Elwy are overflowed, and the adjacent lands are under water for miles. Great quantities of live stock were washed away. Hundreds of the inhabitants of Georgetown have been removed to Cardiff in boats. A flood is reported at Bath. At last accounts the water was rising rapidly.

LONDON, July 16.—The weather is unusually cold. The rain ceased this morning, and the water in the inundated districts is subsiding.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 16.—The American rifle team will compete individually at Wimbledon for the Albert cup, valued at £500; the Arthur rifle, valued at £100; the Derby and St. Leger sweepstakes, and 192 extra prizes.

Shortly after the American riflemen arrived at Wimbledon to-day, Lord Wharncliffe and Lieutenant Colonel Phillips visited them, and accompanied them to the Council's tents, where they were received by Secretary Mildmay. After the usual courtesies, the Americans were shown around the camp. They will shoot first to-morrow in the Saint Leger sweepstakes, at 200 yards. Each competitor has ten shots.

LONDON, July 16.—Additional competitions are open to the Americans at Wimbledon. They will have the opportunity to shoot for the Bass prizes, in the pavilion, Curtis and Harvey rifle oaks, and a few other unimportant matches. In several of these contests the rules require the use of English military rifles. The Americans had some practice with these arms in an extra series of matches to-day. Gen. Dakin, of the American team, made 28 points out of a possible score of 35, and Sir Henry Halford, a crack British shot, made 34. The scores of the other members of the American team who took part in the shooting are not remarkable.

THE VICKSBURG INQUIRY.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The inquiry into the loss of the steamer Vicksburg has closed, and the Commission will send its report to the Board of Trade. It is understood that the verdict exonerates the captain from all blame.

PROPOSED STATUE OF BYRON.

LONDON, July 16.—A meeting was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to open a public subscription for the erection of a statue of Lord Byron in some conspicuous place in London. Disraeli presided, and speeches in favor of the project were made by the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Stanhope and Mr. G. A. Sala. Gen. Wilson stated, on behalf of the Americans, that they obtained a share in Byron and ought to contribute to the memorial. He was sure his countrymen would gladly furnish at least a quarter of the ten thousand dollars which it was estimated the statue would cost.

THE GERMAN VESSEL SOUNDING IN DANISH WATERS.

LONDON, July 17, 6 A. M.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says the German naval authorities explain that the steamer whose occupation in Danish waters has complained of by Denmark, was sent to take soundings previous to towing a dredger to Wilhelmshafen.

MINISTER SCHENCK GONE TO SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, with his family, has gone to Sweden and Norway, and will be absent two months. Col. Hoffman will remain in charge of the affairs of the legation.

France.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON YESTERDAY'S SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 16.—A majority of the morning papers, including the organs of the Moderate Republicans, express the opinion that Gambetta erred yesterday in attacking Minister Buffet in the debate in the Assembly. All agree that the sitting was an unfortunate one for the Left.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—ADJOURNMENT FROM MONDAY TILL SEPTEMBER 30.

VERSAILLES, July 16.—The Assembly to-day, without debate, resolved to pass to second reading the bill relating to the election of Senators.

The Public Powers bill finally passed by a vote of 530 yeas to 30 nays.

A resolution was adopted to discuss the budget on Monday next, and then adjourn till November 30. This course was declared "urgent" by a vote of 356 yeas to 319 nays. A motion, made by the Left, not to adjourn until the Senate bill and budget were voted and the Senators to be chosen by the Assembly were elected, was negatived by a vote of 331 yeas to 371 nays. The Left bitterly reproached the Government with betraying the Constitution.

Spain.

CARLISTS ESCAPING TO FRANCE—THE INSURRECTION NARROWING DOWN.

MADRID, July 16.—Fresh bands of Carlists have taken refuge in France. The commander of the French forces at Tarbes has telegraphed to the Paris for instructions as to the course he shall pursue.

The provinces of Valencia and Castile are now free of Carlists. The insurrection is confined to the mountains in Navarre and the Basque and Catalonia provinces. The headquarters of General Jovellar are at Sarinena.

Germany.

NO INTERVENTION IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, July 16.—Court circles here declare unfounded in fact the rumor of proposed intervention by Germany in Cuban affairs, in conjunction with Great Britain and the United States.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 16.—Steamships Nurnburg, from Baltimore, and Wisconsin, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—Steamer Bothnia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 16, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 15-16 for account. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 107; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103¾. Illinois Centrals—New York Central 91½; Erie 12½; preferred 22.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes 64 francs 47½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 86¼.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Refined petroleum 23¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 4,000 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s@9s 7d. Corn 25s@. Pork—Western 75s. Bacon 55s. Beef 72s@. Lard 58s. Cheese 55s. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do. 7½d.

CASUALTIES.

Steamer Wrecked on Lake Champlain.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 16.—The steamer Champlain, which left Fort Ticonderoga last night for Ranois' Point, ran ashore at Sawmill Point. She is probably a total wreck. There were eighty passengers on board, who were taken off by the steamer Adirondack. None were injured.

The Champlain sank in fifteen minutes, and it is supposed she broke in two.

Heavy Storm in Maryland—Wreck on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The heavy rain storm last night caused the overflow of Chatworth and Schroeder's runs, flooding the cellars of a large number of private dwellings and wholesale houses. The track of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was flooded in several places. The Philadelphia and New York express, leaving Washington last night, on reaching Bladensburg, was thrown from the track. None of the passengers were injured. Wrecking trains were immediately sent out, and this morning trains are running on time.

Choked to Death.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Reuben Rogers, aged eighty-two, choked to death on fish at the Broadway Hotel, at noon to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds and generally warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Secretary Belknap and party arrived at Omaha yesterday.

Base Ball.—At Cincinnati, St. Louis Reds 5, Blue Stockings 1.

The amount of coin and bullion in the Bank of England is the largest ever known.

The steamers Hibernian, from Liverpool, and Braunschweig, from Bremen, have arrived at Baltimore, and the Donau, from Bremen, at New York.

The Legislature of Michigan has appropriated $1,000, and the Governor has appointed a committee to get up a collection of Michigan fruit for exhibition at the Chicago Exposition in September and October next. It is now understood that a large majority of the States will be similarly represented through their various organizations and private fruit growers.

Important to Grocers.

Advance on White River and other flours also on Sugars. See advertisement of T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

NEW YORK.

Local Rapid Transit in the Metropolis—Opening of Through Travel on New York's New Underground Railway—Local Travel to Begin in September—Cost of the Work—Description of the Road from Official Sources—Grade—Bridges—Tunnels—The Viaduct.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1875.

During the past three years, on leaving this metropolis by the Hartford or Harlem Railroads, travelers have had their attention attracted to a stupendous undertaking in progress. The object in view was the construction of an underground railway of four tracks, two for through and two for local travel, from the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second street north to the Harlem river, a distance of upwards of four miles. Though this form of facilitating rapid transit in large cities has for some years been in practical operation in London, and with crowning success, the idea of such a vast and costly enterprise in the New World originated with Commodore Vanderbilt. The road is now opened for the running of through trains. Considerable finishing is yet required. It is stated, however, that by September the entire road will have been completed, and that the local rapid transit trains will then be running on either side of the regular through trains.

Depots for the accommodation of local travel have been erected along the line at Fifty-ninth, Seventy-second, Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets and Harlem river bridge. The rolling stock for this branch of the business will be much lighter than that used on the through tracks.

After the necessary legislation was obtained, the projectors of the enterprise entered into negotiations with responsible parties to undertake the construction of the road.

The contract was awarded in 1872 to Dillon, Clyde & Co. for $285 per running foot, or $6,395,670, as follows:

Rock excavation and embankment	$ 579,000
Rock excavation in open cut	701,000
Rock excavation in tunnels	2,250,000
Retaining walls	1,013,000
Parapet walls	160,000
Foundation walls	224,000
Granite coping	134,700
Flank walls	70,000
Piling used in foundation	182,250
Concrete	23,800
Masonry—sewer, water and gas pipe	300,000
Drain pipe	6,800
Balla ting	57,000
Brick work in arches, etc	708,500
Blue stone	34,000
Bridge from Seventy-ninth street, exclusive of parapet, coping, excavation and drainpipe	331,100
Iron bridges and approaches	385,000
Wrought iron	426,500
Cast iron	2,500
Iron railing	29,200
Felting	37,500
Temporary track	10,000
Ten per cent. for contingencies	581,370
Total	$6,395,670

As carried into execution according to the description contained in the official report of the engineers, the work consists of a four track railway extending from Forty-second street to the Harlem river, a distance of four and a quarter miles. With the exception of that part which passes over the viaduct on the Harlem flats, the tracks are everywhere sunk below the level of the street, and are arched over as much as the grade of the road and the grade of the avenue will permit. On that part of the line which is arched over three kinds of tunnelling have been used, depending upon the character of the ground and the difference between the road grade and the avenue grade. Whenever sufficient room could be obtained, arched brick tunnels have been constructed. Where the headway is too small to admit of an arched tunnel, a flat top beam tunnel was made, and where the headway was too small for a beam tunnel, open cuts, spanned at the street crossings by iron plate girder bridges sixty feet in width, were constructed.

The grade of the new road begins to fall gradually from Forty-fifth to Forty-eighth streets, and from the latter point to Fifty-seventh street it increases rapidly. From Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth streets the grade is level, and then rises to Seventieth street to the extent of 15 feet and 9 inches. Between Seventy-first and Seventy-third streets it descends 2 feet and 4 inches. It is again level to Seventy-fourth street, rises 32 feet and 6 inches to Eighty-sixth street, at which point begins the long descending grade which crosses the Harlem viaduct and extends to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, falling in the distance 69 feet and 8 inches, at which begins the upgrade, which reaches the street level at One Hundred and Thirty-third street and the Harlem river bridge. At Fifty-sixth street the railway grade is 15 feet and 6 inches below the avenue grade, and at this point, the headway not being sufficient for an arched brick tunnel a beam tunnel has been constructed, extending to the south side of Sixty-seventh street. Here the railway is 25 feet below the street, and the ground rising rapidly, room enough was obtained for an arched tunnel, which extends to near the north side of Seventy-first street. At that point the beam tunnels again begin, and extend to the south side of Eighty-first street, where the ground begins to rise rapidly and the brick tunnels once more appear, ending at the beginning of the rock tunnel at Ninety-second street. This tunnel is about 550 feet long. At Ninety-sixth street the difference of grade is about 27 feet, and from this point the land falls so rapidly to the Harlem flats that at Ninety-seventh street the difference of grade is only 8 feet 2 inches. Thence the viaduct extends to the middle of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, or about 4,463 feet.

At Forty-fifth street is found the first bridge for vehicles and passengers. The center is reserved for vehicles, and on either side is a broad passage for pedestrians. This bridge begins in the center of the block, between Lexington avenue and Madison avenue, and extends nearly to Lexington avenue on the other side. The elevation is nearly fifteen feet. The approaches are long and easy for pedestrians. The whole structure is strong and neat in appearance. At Forty-sixth street there is a bridge for foot passengers only, and there is a similar one at the next corner. At Forty-eighth street is a long bridge, and from one vertical and four inclined ties, each composed of two pieces of timber which clamp the back piece and tie between them.

The rock tunnel starts from Ninety-second street and extends to the north side of Ninety-fourth street, a distance of some 550 feet. At this point of the road was the old rock tunnel. This tunnel now forms the large central tunnel, and on each side of it was excavated a single tunnel. The two single tunnels are 18 feet high from the railroad grade to the top of the arched roof, and 18 feet 8 inches wide at the bottom, or allowing 32 inches for the thickness of the two side linings, the span becomes 16 feet in the clear, and the height 16 feet 8 inches. The arches are semi-circular. The center is 36 feet east and west from the center of the central tunnel. This latter has a span in the clear of 27 feet.

At the north side of Ninety-eighth street begins the stone viaduct, which extends to a point midway between One Hundred and Fifteenth and one Hundred and Sixteenth streets. This viaduct is built across the Harlem flats. Its total length is 4,463 feet, its greatest height above street grade, which occurs at One Hundred and Fourth street, thirty-one feet one inch, and its width in the clear, at railroad grade, forty-eight feet. The grade of the road across the viaduct is by no means level. Between the south and north ends there is one continual fall of forty feet per mile, the south end being forty-one feet three inches higher than the north end. The work consists of an earth embankment contained between two retaining walls of rubble masonry, laid in cement mortar, with vertical and horizontal joints, and battered on the outer face one inch to the foot. The height, breadth and depth of the foundation vary. Thus, at One Hundredth street the dimensions are: Height, 9 feet, breadth of the wall at foundation, 6 feet; breadth of parapet, 4 feet; at One Hundred and Second street, 21 feet x 11 feet x 4 feet; at One Hundred and Fourth streets 29x13x6 feet, and at One Hundred and Fifteenth, 24x13 feet. In laying the foundation considerable difficulty was encountered. By far the greater part was laid either in concrete or on piles, the latter being used very generally under the piers and abutments of the bridges and at the street crossings. The piles (of which 198,900 linear feet were driven) were of white oak and spruce, from twelve to fifteen feet in length and twelve inches diameter at the butt, and were driven two feet six inches from center to center, until they reached hard bottom. The tops were then sawn off level at the proper height and capped with two courses of white oak timber laid crosswise and bolted to the piles, and on these was laid the foundation. The viaduct is carried over the cross streets on arches, the first series of which is at One Hundred and Second street. The foundations of these arches are first-class rubble masonry, and project one foot beyond the line of the superstructure of the piers and abutments. On these foundations is placed a bridge of three arches, two of them semi-circular arches of 10 feet span and 5 feet rise, and 20 inches thick, which span each sidewalk, and one elliptical arch 30 feet span and 17 rise, and 24 inches thick, placed between the two small arches and spanning the roadway. The bridges are built of stone used in the construction of the retaining walls, foundations, bridges, abutments, wing walls, spandrels, parapets, etc., of the whole work 607,000 cubic yards, 455 cubic yards of concrete were laid; 198,900 linear feet of piling were driven, and of timber and plank used in platform, grillage, etc., 352,000 feet. There were used, and of iron anchors, 51,000 pounds.

Upon the passage of the pioneer locomotive and regular train over the new route, thousands of spectators, congregated at either side of the road to witness the train enter the great cut and over the great viaduct to the mouth of the rock tunnel.

It is believed that should this enterprise be a pecuniary success, a similar system of the so much needed facilities of rapid transit will be extended to all parts of the city. —DR. B. R. K.

POLITICAL.

State.

UNION OF THE TWO WINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 14, 1875.

The two County Committees of the respective wings of the Republican party met at one o'clock P. M., and appointed sub-committees, which, after several sessions, agreed to call a joint Republican county convention on the — day of September, on a basis of two delegates from each ward, borough, township and election district. Much harmony now prevails in Huntingdon county down for a rousing Republican majority at the approaching election.

The Lycoming county Democracy will hold their convention on Tuesday, August 24.

"Northampton is proud of the fact that she has no candidates for State offices," says the Easton *Argus*.

Our neighbor of New York, the pre-Adamite *World*, is engaged in the duty of exposing the corrupt political lives of the controllers and editors of the leading Democratic organs of Philadelphia and Harrisburg. This service is valuable to the country, and the more so, as it is being discharged with signal ability; but, verily, politics are mixed, and the times are curious, and the fortunes of a party desperate when such a state of things exists.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Philadelphia Sunday *Tribune* does not believe that, after the policy adopted by the Democratic ring in the last Legislature, there is a sane man in Pennsylvania who believes that the strong Republican counties, such as Allegheny, can again be carried by the Democracy. It says: "This year that county will give no less than seven thousand for Hartranft. And so will it be in every county in the State that the Republicans by their votes helped to carry in favor of the Democracy." Of the last Legislature, it does not seem to have a very exalted opinion, although one of the class who assisted in bringing about the change in the political complexion of that body. It says of that high-toned, educated and immaculate crowd of rowdies: "In time the new Legislature met, and never in the history of Pennsylvania was there such a congregation of unscrupulous characters as visited Harrisburg on that occasion. The hotels, houses and even depots were crowded with the hungry leaders of the Democracy, and men that held honorable positions were ready to descend to the office of doorkeepers." The opinion is becoming very general that this will not be a good year for the Democratic reformer. He displayed his claws too early in the race, and before the chief prize is won will have been killed by the wayside.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

General.

There are at present only three of the leading Democrats of Henry county, Ohio, under indictment for embezzling county funds.

By a singularly happy freak of make up, the New York *Tribune* of last Saturday covered a page with two articles, one devoted to the Democratic platform, the partition compiled by the road being a little over 50 feet. All the arches over the tunnels are to be covered with good, clean earth. In the beam tunnel, which extends from Eighteenth street to Ninety-second street, the roof is changed from a semi-circular to an elliptical arch, with a rise of 8 feet 10 inches. The ventilation is by means of cylindrical shafts 6 feet in diameter. The large tapering tunnel consists of a brick segmental arch, with a span of 68 feet in the clear and rise of 15 feet 8 inches at the south end, and thence tapering off to a span of 50 feet in the clear and rise of 12 feet 9 inches at the north end. The springing lines of the arch are 12 feet above railroad grade, and start from the solid ledge wherever possible. Throughout its entire length it is lined up to springing lines with rubble masonry 5 feet thick.

The masonry tunnels begin at the end of the beam tunnels, 24 feet 9 inches south of the south side of Sixty-seventh street, and extend thence 1,150 feet to a point 29 feet 2 inches north of the north side of Seventy-first street. The height of the main central tunnel is 21 feet in the clear from grade to the crown of the arch, which at Sixty-seventh street gives the ventilating shaft a depth of four feet, and at Seventy-first street a depth of 2 feet. Like the beam tunnels, the brick tunnels consist of three parallel tunnels, a large central one and on either side a small single track tunnel, having no connection with the central tunnel save by an occasional manhole and the ventilators. The roofs of the tunnels are semi-circular brick arches, resting on four stone abutments. The two outer abutments, which form a continuation of the outer rubble walls of the beam tunnel, are founded three feet below railroad grade, and are six feet in thickness up to grade, where an offset six inches back and front occurs, giving a thickness of five feet. From this point the wall rises eight feet and six inches to the springing line of the arch, recessed in the inner face but battered on the back three-quarters of an inch to the foot.

The centering for the great 68-feet arch, near Ninety-fifth street, was put up and the arch turned while the trains were constantly passing and re-passing beneath it. The centering consists of a series of frames of pine placed 5 feet 6 inches apart from side to side. The back piece of the frame consists of two polygonal frames of boards 9x3 inches, so arranged that the boards of one frame break joint with those of the other, the joints, as usual, being in the direction of the radius of curvature, which, for the intrados of the 68 feet span, is 44 feet 3 inches. The feet pieces is strengthened and prevented from spreading laterally by a compound horizontal tie beam, composed of four beams 10x3 inches, placed in pairs and joined a little to one side of the center by a spliced joint. This tie beam is placed a little above the springing line. Quite close to the crow is placed a straining beam, 6x6 inches, single, supported by two inclined struts, 8x6 inches, single. The long horizontal tie beam is connected with the back piece by

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

United States Attorney Fisher Returns From Long Branch—Unsuccessful Effort to Retain His Place—Governor Wells Accepts and Will be Commissioned in a Day or Two—Attorney General Pierrepont's Opinion on the Chorpenning Claim—Supposed to be Adverse to Claimant—Ministers Appointed to the Hague, Equador and Brussels.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1875.

The District Attorney's Office.

District Attorney Fisher returned to-day from Long Branch, without having succeeded in inducing the President to interfere in his behalf. He had a long interview with the Attorney General, and is using every effort to keep his place, but is not likely to succeed. Ex-Governor Wells has agreed to accept the place, and will be commissioned in a day or two. Attorney General Pierrepont said to-day that complaints had been made by the Treasury, War and Postoffice Departments of inefficiency in the administration of the District Attorney's office, but that there were no charges affecting the personal integrity of Judge Fisher.

The Chorpenning Claim.

The Attorney General, after an exhaustive examination of the Chorpenning claim, has completed his opinion, but the attorneys of the claimant, from Judge Black is one, have asked that its publication be suspended for two days, to allow them to introduce new briefs. It may be inferred from this that his opinion is adverse to Chorpenning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 13, 1875. (Patents dated June 29, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. Chambers, Jr., Philadelphia, Folding, covering and pasting paper.

A. W. Greason, Philadelphia, Separating fats.

W. H. Gates, Philadelphia, Artificial teeth.

T. S. Wilson, Philadelphia, Air port for vessels.

J. Hayes, Philadelphia, Breamer for painters.

C. W. Riley, Philadelphia, Air hand engine.

T. G. Baldwin, Philadelphia, Measuring units.

G. M. Brondhead and T. A. Page, Philadelphia, Telegraphic wire coupling.

J. Hay, Philadelphia, Gas fitters' lamp.

E. D. Cope, West Chester, Water wheel.

J. Landy, Broadhead, Wire mill.

J. S. Marsh, Lewisburg, Harvester rake.

W. Mulford, Jr., Gibbsboro, Carriage seat.

A. H. Richey, Lebanon, Tailor's measuring apparatus.

C. Spencer, Mansfield, Camera stand.

E. Andrews, Williamsport, Saw handle.

H. Fenwick, Mount Holly, Oil separatus.

L. Becker, York, Wringer.

L. Becker, York, Washing machine.

T. Fenwick, Mount Holly, Baldwin, Apparatus for casting steel.

W. Neilson, Susquehanna Depot, Exhaust for locomotives.

RENEWS.

J. B. Blair, Philadelphia, Rubber eraser for pencils.

J. Harvey, Philadelphia, Bone handle for canes.

OHIO.

J. M. Goodwin, Cleveland, Locomotive for burning hydro-carbon

W. Wells, Cleveland, Trace fastener.

R. H. Ball and J. Cleveland, Casting propellor wheels.

E. Longley, Cincinnati, Addressing machine.

N. Bingham, Cincinnati, Cigar mold.

D. Peters, Cincinnati, Carpet stretcher.

J. Ireland and J. A. Gibson, Cincinnati, Upright boiler.

P. D. Alexander, Akron, Manufacturing of fire brick.

A. J. Fisk, Akron, Spring setting machine.

J. Jamison, Akron, Rotary heater.

T. Webb, Elyria, Feed cutter.

J. Masters, West Alexandria, Harrow.

G. G. Tarbott, Ashland, Measuring pack sad saleries.

H. P. Taylor, Minerva, Guide for bench plane.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Ex-Judge Fisher, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, has not yet resigned, as requested by the Attorney General. The general charges against him are carelessness and neglect in the administration of his office. He has just returned from a visit to Long Branch to see the President, at which he had been instructed to call. Meanwhile ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, for several years a resident of Washington, having been tendered the office, will accept it.

The complaint of the Postmaster General against District Attorney Fisher was in consequence of the apparent listlessness and lack of interest displayed by this District Attorney in his preparation of the Hinds cases. Seeing this, and fearing that Mr. Fisher had too much business in his office to attend to the proper preparation of these cases, the Postmaster General offered assistance by the employment of assistant counsel, which Fisher declined. The Postmaster General reported this fact to the President, and was directed by him to again make an offer of assistance to Fisher. He did so, and the offer was again declined. Fisher assuring the Postmaster General that he would attend to the cases. By a lack of interest and the failure to devote proper time to the cases before the courts, he has caused much delay, and the change in the political complexion of that body. It says of that high-toned, educated and immaculate crowd of rowdies: "In time the new Legislature met, and never in the history of Pennsylvania was there such a congregation of unscrupulous characters as visited Harrisburg on that occasion. The hotels, houses and even depots were crowded with the hungry leaders of the Democracy, and men that held honorable positions were ready to descend to the office of doorkeepers." The opinion is becoming very general that this will not be a good year for the Democratic reformer. He displayed his claws too early in the race, and before the chief prize is won will have been killed by the wayside.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

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There are at present only three of the leading Democrats of Henry county, Ohio, under indictment for embezzling county funds.

By a singularly happy freak of make up, the New York *Tribune* of last Saturday covered a page with two articles, one devoted to the Democratic platform, the partition compiled by the road being a little over 50 feet. All the arches over the tunnels are to be covered with good, clean earth. In the beam tunnel, which extends from Eighteenth street to Ninety-second street, the roof is changed from a semi-circular to an elliptical arch, with a rise of 8 feet 10 inches. The ventilation is by means of cylindrical shafts 6 feet in diameter. The large tapering tunnel consists of a brick segmental arch, with a span of 68 feet in the clear and rise of 15 feet 8 inches at the south end, and thence tapering off to a span of 50 feet in the clear and rise of 12 feet 9 inches at the north end. The springing lines of the arch are 12 feet above railroad grade, and start from the solid ledge wherever possible. Throughout its entire length it is lined up to springing lines with rubble masonry 5 feet thick.

The masonry tunnels begin at the end of the beam tunnels, 24 feet 9 inches south of the south side of Sixty-seventh street, and extend thence 1,150 feet to a point 29 feet 2 inches north of the north side of Seventy-first street. The height of the main central tunnel is 21 feet in the clear from grade to the crown of the arch, which at Sixty-seventh street gives the ventilating shaft a depth of four feet, and at Seventy-first street a depth of 2 feet. Like the beam tunnels, the brick tunnels consist of three parallel tunnels, a large central one and on either side a small single track tunnel, having no connection with the central tunnel save by an occasional manhole and the ventilators. The roofs of the tunnels are semi-circular brick arches, resting on four stone abutments. The two outer abutments, which form a continuation of the outer rubble walls of the beam tunnel, are founded three feet below railroad grade, and are six feet in thickness up to grade, where an offset six inches back and front occurs, giving a thickness of five feet. From this point the wall rises eight feet and six inches to the springing line of the arch, recessed in the inner face but battered on the back three-quarters of an inch to the foot.

The centering for the great 68-feet arch, near Ninety-fifth street, was put up and the arch turned while the trains were constantly passing and re-passing beneath it. The centering consists of a series of frames of pine placed 5 feet 6 inches apart from side to side. The back piece of the frame consists of two polygonal frames of boards 9x3 inches, so arranged that the boards of one frame break joint with those of the other, the joints, as usual, being in the direction of the radius of curvature, which, for the intrados of the 68 feet span, is 44 feet 3 inches. The feet pieces is strengthened and prevented from spreading laterally by a compound horizontal tie beam, composed of four beams 10x3 inches, placed in pairs and joined a little to one side of the center by a spliced joint. This tie beam is placed a little above the springing line. Quite close to the crow is placed a straining beam, 6x6 inches, single, supported by two inclined struts, 8x6 inches, single. The long horizontal tie beam is connected with the back piece by

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Session in Newport, R. I.—Election of Officers.

PROVIDENCE, July 16—The American Philological Association, at Newport, last evening elected the following officers: President, Prof. A. Hartness, of Brown University; Vice Presidents, Prof. S. S. Halderman, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Frederic D. Allen, of Cincinnati; Secretary and Curator, Prof. Samuel Hart, of Trinity College, Hartford; Treasurer, Charles J. Buckingham, of Poughkeepsie; Executive Committee, Chancellor Howard Crosby, of the University of New York; W. G. Richardson, of Central University, Richmond, Ky; Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, and Prof. Wm. D. Whitney, of Yale College. The next meeting will be held in New York city in July, 1876.

ST. LOUIS.

Card from Treasury Agent Joyce.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The *Republican* this morning publishes the official report of John A. Joyce, Revenue Agent, relating to his investigations about one year ago, of distilleries, rectifying houses, cigar factories and other establishments on the Pacific coast, from which revenue is derived. This report is addressed to J. W. Douglas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shows that the revenue laws are violated by various parties in California, Oregon and other places on the Pacific coast, and it is made public mainly to refute the recent charges by the San Francisco papers, that in consequence of great personal attention paid him while in California, Mr. Joyce failed to find any irregularities in the whisky business, and made a favorable report of his investigations.

SYRACUSE.

Last Day of the Sportsmen's Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—This was the fourth and last day of the Sportsmen's Tournament. There were thirty-two entries, fifteen birds each, twenty-six yards rise. C. F. Wheat, of Cleveland, took the first prize; S. H. Terrill, of Chicago, the second; James Manning, of Syracuse, the third; Fred. J. Abbey, of Chicago, the fourth, and Geo. McKinley, of Chicago, the fifth. The Chicago and Onondaga County Teams will shoot to-morrow for the championship.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Suicides in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Amasa G. Taft, an engineer residing in the rear of 108 Lake street, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. Cause not known.

Mrs. Meyes, an aged widow, living on Parkman street, hanged herself to her bedroom door-knob night before last. She was dead when discovered. She was probably deranged.

Suicide at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CT., July 16.—Wm. Curtis Wood, salutatorian of the class of sixty-eight, of Yale College, committed suicide in the Tremont House yesterday.

Mountain Meadow Massacre—Brigham Young and Other Leaders to Be Vindicated.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 16.—The testimony of John D. Lee, as well as that of other important witnesses, will entirely refute all charges which have been made against Brigham Young and the leaders of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City. It will be proven that he sent an emphatic command that the deed should not be committed.

Deputy Marshal Jerome Cross arrived here this morning with P. Klingin Smith in charge. Cross has been after him since June 25, and found him in San Bernardino county, Colorado. When found, Smith was willing to come and give the testimony in his possession.

The Louisville Revenue Defalcation—Suicide of Deputy Collector Jackson.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—George N. Jackson, the Deputy United States Collector, whose alleged defalcation of $45,000 was given in these dispatches yesterday, died a little after midnight. It is not known whether he had taken poison, but a *post mortem* examination was held this afternoon, at the instance of the insurance companies. Jackson having $32,500 on his life. Collector Buckner positively refused to give any additional facts to those published in the *Courier Journal* this morning. It is now thought that Jackson's speculations have been carried on for some time, the Collector reposing such entire confidence in Jackson's honesty that he was able to cover up the evidences of his crime. It was discovered yesterday afternoon, by a special agent of the Treasury Department, who had been instructed to look into the discrepancy of some $45,000 in the accounts of the Louisville office. Jackson was a prominent member of the church, representative from the Tenth ward in the Board of School Trustees, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. It is found that he had been living and keeping up a style which his salary of $2,000 per annum did not warrant. He had given a bond to Collector Buckner for $25,000, and there may be sufficient property in the name of his family to cover all his loss. The news of defalcation created a profound sensation in this city. Jackson leaves a young wife and several children.

Col. A. B. Hunt, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and Colonel Horton, Special Agent of the Treasury, have arrived here, and with special Agent Whitney, will immediately commence a thorough examination into the affairs of the office here, which meanwhile has been closed.

More Whisky Indictments at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The United States Grand Jury presented nearly thirty more indictments to the United States District Court yesterday and to-day, of persons connected with the whisky ring, but the names will not be divulged until the arrests are made.

Chief Justice Foster, of New Hampshire Shot in a Railroad Car.

CONCORD, N. H., July 16.—Hon. Wm. A. Foster, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of this State, while riding in a Pullman car from Boston to Concord last evening, was shot in the right arm, through an open window, as the train was passing Merrimac station. The shot was doubtless fired by a tramp, in revenge for being put off the car the night before.

Waddy Thompson and His Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—It was supposed last night that the Waddy Thompson *habeas corpus* case was closed and that he and Sheriff Anderson were on their way to Memphis, but Thompson's attorneys applied to Judge Jones, of the Criminal Court, late in the evening, for another writ of *habeas corpus*, which was issued, and the officers overtook Anderson and his prisoner at Kinswick, twenty miles below here, and brought them back to the city this afternoon. Sheriff Anderson made a return to Judge Jones, who, after hearing the case, decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case and remanded the prisoner to the Sheriff.

THE LAWRENCE RIOTS.

Catholic Clergy of the City Condemn the Occurrence.

BOSTON, July 16.—The Roman Catholic clergy of Lawrence have issued a card condemning the riot of Monday last, and expressing the hope that the ringleaders may be made to feel the enormity of their crime.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 273

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH PA.

Flour Higher.

ADVANCE ON

WHITE RIVER

And other Brands.

Sugars excited. Higher on nearly all grades.

Circulars, with prices in full, sent to Dealers free of charge, by mail.

☞ No Retail House Connected.

Donaldson Up in His Balloon.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The balloon

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

SAM CARY being a cold water Democratic politician, the question is, how much whisky would it take to make him a statesman of the same school?

THE combination of great energy and great intellectual capacity is very rare. The editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is a very energetic sort of person.

JOHN MORRISSEY says the Democratic leaders in Ohio are fools, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* retorts that MORRISSEY is a pugilist, a gambler and a thief. Honors are easy.

THE Republican campaign in Ohio will be formally opened on the 31st of the present month. Governor HAYES and Senator SHERMAN will speak at Marion and at Ironton, on that day.

AMONG the items which some future DISRAELI will have a chance to set down in continuation of his grandfather's chapter of "Events that never Happened," is the success of the Democratic party in this State next fall.

GOVERNOR TILDEN, who is sojourning at Long Branch, is reported to live principally on clams. Possibly these toothsome bivalves possess medicinal qualities for spavined political hacks, and recuperative virtues for little great men afflicted with the Presidential distemper.

JUDGE KELLEY, it seems, does not desire to be thought an inflationist. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"This week, we shall publish a carefully written letter from Judge Kelley, aiming to develop the fact that the system of Mr. Carey and his school is *not expansion or inflation*, but the avoidance of financial spasm. If this simple truth can be made clear to popular conception it will save a vast amount of wordy war."

A WRITER in the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* maintains that death from lightning is painless. The nerves of the human body do not convey a sensation of pain instantly to the nerve-centers. There is an appreciable interval before we are cognizant of what has happened. The time of an electric flash is a fraction of this interval, and the victim is killed before he knows it. We are glad of this, for old BILL ALLEN'S sake, since thus he will not suffer in being slain by the popular bolt that—

"executes the freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God."

THERE is a little glimmer of sense at the South, now and then. This, for instance, from the Richmond *Journal*:

"When the South begins to weave and spin cotton, which grows in her fields, then, indeed, will her conquest of the North be complete. The erection of cotton factories in the South is an advance in her interests so significant that it may be marked as an epoch in her history. She has a field for labor which the North possibly possess. She has the means of cheaper living than any other part of the country, and when she begins to manufacture cotton goods, and at the same time engage in the iron business, as Virginia is now rapidly doing, we will be prosperous indeed."

THAT barefaced Black Hills swindle is rapidly coming to grief. It is now ascertained beyond doubt that there has not been sufficient gold found in the region up to this time to insure the life of the healthiest man at the lowest rates to the country. One account states that not five dollars' worth of dust has been taken out at "Custer's Gulch" in the last three months, and an officer of the Third United States Cavalry asserts that the product of a day's labor very rarely exceeds twenty or thirty cents. He says he has tried and been unable to buy five dollars worth of gold on the creek. A fine prospect, truly, for the miserable dupes whose eager greed lured them into such a lean starvation trap.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BECK, of Kentucky, is a candidate for election to the United States Senate. In addressing a Democratic mass meeting at Henderson, in that State, a few days ago, he said: "Yes, gentlemen, there is that contemptible word, *nation*—the word that no good Democrat uses when he can find any other, and when forced to use it utters it always with disgust. This is no nation. We are free and independent States." BECK is one of your moderate and "tolerant" Bourbons. Yet even he believes that the issue of State sovereignty as against the supremacy of the national authority has by no means been fought out to its close. He will probably be chosen to the United States Senate on the basis of this very doctrine of insubordination, insurrection and anarchy.

THERE is a self-appointed committee at Washington City, calling itself the "Union Congressional Executive Committee," which has levied upon every United States officeholder in the country an assessment of one per cent. on his salary. This committee has no right to speak for the Republican party, was never appointed by it, and has no authority whatever to levy assessments. Republican members of Congress will, we are sure, repudiate its unauthorized action, and disclaim all connection with this impudent attempt to raise the wind. Many officeholders, mistaking this self-appointed concern for the National Republican Committee, with which it has no connection whatever, have complied with its impudent demand; but, as many of them have not yet done so, we advise them to pay no attention to it. Any money sent to this Washington committee is simply thrown away.

WE HAVE received from the Mercantile Agency of DUN & BARLOW their circular of statistical information for the quarter ending June 30th, concerning the business outlook of the country, with a list of the failures that have occurred during that period, together with the amount of liabilities. They are as follows, the total for the six months including the failures, and the liabilities for the first quarter of the year, tabulated in the COMMERCIAL at that time:

STATES.	Three Months.		Three Months.	
	No. of Fail.	Amount Liabilities of	No. of Fail.	Amount Liabilities of
Alabama	5	$ 157,000	20	$ 520,000
Arkansas	15	184,500	17	211,500
California	81	1,831,697	227	2,507,697
Colorado	10	305,000	34	365,102
Connecticut	39	616,263	80	914,094
Delaware	9	78,500	18	124,000
Dist. of Columbia	4	25,276	9	38,100
Florida	1	2,000	4	5,000
Georgia	39	1,918,915	79	2,966,215
Idaho	1	3,000	1	3,000
Illinois	79	1,305,208	175	3,388,228
Indiana	39	1,198,934	123	1,960,784
Iowa	34	6,282	78	436,652
Kansas	3	154,700	6	218,400
Kentucky	55	1,269,000	93	2,490,000
Louisiana	30	1,253,136	60	2,450,000
Maine	60	387,173	90	587,173
Maryland	64	1,331,700	93	1,962,700
Massachusetts	264	5,329,500	377	10,583,500
Michigan	20	295,070	81	749,111
Minnesota	41	661,253	79	812,753
Mississippi	19	627,300	30	1,081,150
Missouri	40	1,170,000	105	2,725,500
Nebraska	8	26,000	24	146,000
Nevada	16	271,000	20	271,000
New Hampshire	35	251,000	37	393,500
New Jersey	115	2,500,000	216	3,725,000
New York	131	3,092,295	287	5,712,797
New York City	136	12,256,000	335	18,756,000
North Carolina	2	14,500	23	264,800
Ohio	87	1,787,000	166	3,191,999
Oregon	1	202,948	13	202,948
Pennsylvania	129	3,837,538	281	5,733,444
Rhode Island	20	1,000,000	36	1,000,000
South Carolina	50	1,063,336	111	2,042,572
Tennessee	47	1,165,000	114	1,725,000
Texas	47	464,200	114	1,153,200
Vermont	19	240,000	36	1,000,000
Virginia & W. Va.	66	730,979	103	1,333,584
Wisconsin	29	1,000,000	91	1,752,719
Total	1,734	$36,614,338	3,377	$74,940,869

The total number of failures occurring during the first quarter of the year was 1,733, with liabilities amounting to $38,326,522. For the second quarter it will therefore be seen, there has been a perceptible decrease alike in the number of insolvencies and the aggregate amount involved. It is not possible to make an accurate comparison of the table for the corresponding six months in former years, owing to the absence of previous quarterly and half-yearly returns. By dividing one-half the number of failures for the entire twelve months of previous years, however, a comparison sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes can be reached. Thus, the total number of failures last year was 5,380, with liabilities of $155,239,000; and for 1873, 5,183 failures, with liabilities amounting to $228,499,000. This gives 2,915 failures, with $77,619,000 liabilities, for half of the year 1874, and 2,591 failures, with $114,248,000 liabilities, for half of the year 1873, against 3,337 failures, and $74,940,869 liabilities for the first six months of the current year; showing, for the latter period, a trifling increase in the number of failures, but with liabilities averaging considerably less than the average of the previous two years. Although the expectations which were indulged at the beginning of the year with reference to a general revival of business have not been fulfilled, the circular, on the whole, takes a cheerful, view of the future, and says the reports from all the chief centers of trade indicate much that is encouraging.

CONSCIENCE IN POLITICS.

Three very prominent men have within a short time delivered public addresses, all of which were based upon the common idea that there has been a sad falling off in public morality. The three men referred to are Dr. WOOLSEY, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and Dr. BELLOWS. Each of these gentlemen takes it for granted that the country is on the highroad to perdition, through corruption in politics, and each has his favorite remedy. Dr. WOOLSEY would cure the evil by cultivating a higher sense of honor; Mr. ADAMS by cultivating a higher style of oratory, and Dr. BELLOWS, who brings his theology into play, by a thorough reawakening of the public conscience.

We are not among those, as our readers know, who admit the premises upon which these conclusions are based. We do not believe that corruption is the rule in politics, nor that there is a weakening of the sense of honor among public men. But, if we held to any such conviction, we should most certainly choose the conclusion which Dr. BELLOWS has arrived at. There can be no purity in politics or in public life that is not the product of an enlightened public conscience; and whatever letting down in tone may really have taken place can be remedied only by rousing that conscience into greater activity.

The successful attempt of the slaveholders to repeal the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, and to sweep away all the legal barriers that had been erected against the spread of slavery, stirred up the conscience of the North as it never had been stirred before; and this awakening of a previously dormant sense of right prepared the people not only for the struggle which followed, but for the war which the slaveholders brought on when their schemes found a check in the election of LINCOLN in 1860. The better and the higher qualities of the American people were brought into action during the years which intervened, from 1854 to 1868; and they had full scope in giving tone to public life, because the questions at issue were grave, serious and of high moral importance. If, since 1868, there has been a slackening interest in political questions, it is because the issues which have since come up have been financial rather than moral and have appealed to personal interests rather than to moral convictions.

The deep moral feeling which pervaded our politics when human rights and our national existence were at stake will again prevail when a great moral question is involved in political issues. The public conscience is not dead, and the national sense of honor is not debauched. When the occasion comes the people will show that they are as pure, as upright, as honest, and as keenly alive to honor and dishonor as they have ever shown themselves to be.

Dr. BELLOWS thinks he sees in the School question the coming issue which is to again arouse the national conscience into irresistible activity, and there, again, we agree with him. He said that when the Romanist attacks upon the schools began, he had favored the exclusion of the Bible, but better knowledge had shown him that he was wrong. The real object of the Roman assault, he had discovered, is not the exclusion of the Bible, but the re-establishment upon this continent of the papal power which Europe is throwing off. The public sentiment of the nation has, in the doctor's judgment, so repelled the attack for the present, that should it be repeated it would be defeated so signally as never to be heard from again. And he concludes by asserting that a religious and moral reaction is setting in, which will renew the honor and Christian character of the nation.

The preservation of our Common School system from sectarian attacks is the great question which is to absorb the attention of the people. Already it has become an issue in Ohio, and it is fast approaching that point in other States. It is one which affects every class and reaches every house in the land. It involves grand issues and great moral results; and the agitation of it will stir up the united consciences of all who act upon their convictions of right, until, as Dr. BELLOWS says, the question is settled so thoroughly as never to be heard of again. How long the settlement will take cannot now be foreseen; but the question is one which we will surely have to meet, and those who have their loins girded, when it comes, will be best able to meet it successfully.

What Does it All Mean?

The Cincinnati *Times* calls attention to an advertisement in the *Enquirer* announcing a meeting at Lafayette Hall, in that city, "for the purpose of organizing a new Catholic Independent Militia." As the meeting was fixed for Sunday afternoon it must be that the case was urgent and that the troops are to be needed at once. The question naturally presents itself, what are these Catholic warriors going to do? What foes are they marshaled to fight? Who furnishes their arms, the Archbishop or Uncle William Allen? These questions have come to us already from several points in the State, notably from Niles, in Trumbull county, where a large Catholic military organization drills regularly and zealously behind barred doors and darkened windows. People in Niles are anxious to know what it is all about, but they get no explanation from the Catholics.

Looking forward for the meaning of this dark lantern military movement we find the following suggestive paragraph quoted from the *Freeman's Journal*, the acknowledged head and front of the Catholic Democratic press in the United States:

"There is, nominally, within the Democratic party a secret organization, ramified, less or more, through most of the States of the Union, and proposing to come to a head next year, in the general election, Federal and State.

"Here is indeed richness. While the *Plain Dealer* and other Democratic organs have been howling "dark lantern," "grip" and "pass word," claiming that there was a Know Nothing organization in active working order among the Republicans, there has been going all the time this silent organization within the lines of the Democracy itself. The cry of "dark lanterns" and "Know Nothing" has been the wild bugbear chant with which they have sought to drown and conceal the noise of preparation in their own camp. Now, the question of the moment is whether this "secret organization within the Democratic party," and the Catholic militia of Niles and Cincinnati, are parts of the same army? Are they all brethren in arms or are there two separate bodies at the same fatal engage in the iron business, as Virginia is now rapidly doing, we will be prosperous indeed."

"Tough as glass" is the coming proverb.

The yellow fever is on the increase at Key West.

Every indication favors the business of hog and pork production for the coming year.

A correspondent wants to know what a "jack-rabbit" is. It is a narrow-gauge mule.

Wimbledon to-day. Being matchless, our marksmen were debarred from the match.

Of the victorious Cornell crew, four were natives of New York, one of Rhode Island and one of Ohio.

Some effervescent pietists of Chicago insist that druggists shall close their soda-fountains on Sundays.

Justice may be blind, Messrs. Street Commissioners, but she has nostrils, and knows filth by its odor.

The consumption of postal cards for the present fiscal year is estimated by the Post-office authorities at 125,000,000.

Look out for more fiction. The novelist Edmund Yates has succeeded to the London agency of the New York *Herald*.

One of Queen Victoria's cousins has taken up sculpture as a profession. The royal family proper only chisel the people.

The National Camp Meeting for the promotion of holiness is in session in Iowa. It promises to reduce the Democratic vote largely.

It is not every city jail that has the honor of holding five men, at one time, who are charged with murder. Chicago is ahead, there.

A good idea. It is proposed to enlist men in the army as cooks, and at each recruiting depot to establish a school for their training.

Valuable deposits of iron have lately been discovered in the North Mountain, close to Berwick in the western part of New Brunswick.

The potato bug has reached the desert, a hundred miles north of Ottawa, Canada. They arrived in showers, striking against window panes like hail.

There is doubtless a point above coarseness and below refinement, somewhere, where propriety resides, but the *Post* hasn't discovered it, yet.

Africa is seeking to impress its religious ideas on India and China. At least it furnishes the crude material for the best ivory gods worshiped in those countries.

Probably the surest prevention against accidents on steamships would be to make the steamship companies directly responsible, in money compensation, for them.

As soon as Jeff. Davis gets settled in his new home in Texas he is going to write a history of the war of the rebellion. We hope he won't omit the petticoat episode.

One of the lady teachers in a Detroit school is named Mecca, but she has a pilgrim who worships at her shrine, and is presently expected to Mecca change in her name.

The Indians of Alaska have learned how to distill pure whisky from molasses and potatoes, by the aid of "two old coal-oil cans and a piece of kelp for a worm." They call it hoochnoo.

Twenty-one out of the twenty-three licensed physicians of the canton of Glawrus, Switzerland, have struck. They say they will not kill or cure any more until an efficient sanitary police is established.

The great Conewango Swamp, containing some 25,000 acres, in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York, is to be reclaimed by drainage, bringing over a million dollars' worth of land under cultivation.

The Western Union Telegraph is completing a tower of fifty feet in height on the crest of the lofty Highlands of Neversink. The operators, who are to have the most powerful glasses, will be able to distinguish steamers and other vessels twenty miles out at sea.

PERSONAL.

About a year ago there was a wedding in one of Barnum's balloons, at Cincinnati. Mr. Colton, chief ticket agent of the Hippodrome, now at Chicago, the other day received a telegram announcing a New York announcing that the result is a boy.

Inasmuch as young ladies are admitted to Cornell University, they are expected to take a hand at the oar in the next race. They know how to put in their oar when policy suggests, and how to strike deep or shallow water as occasion requires.

Baltimore has found material for excited comment in an extraordinary marriage just celebrated in that city. The bride is a colored woman, and the groom a scion of the English family of Plantagents, who, it is said, with the Prince of Wales out of the way, would be in the direct line for some day ruling the destinies of the British Empire.

The monument to be erected to Edgar Allen Poe, in Baltimore, by the Maryland Teacher's Association, will be completed in October next. The Superintendent of public schools has received a letter from Tennyson, expressing his gratification that the association has decided to rear a memorial to Poe, of whose works he speaks as "the immortal production of the American poet."

It is said there is no officer in the British army who possesses so thorough a knowledge of military tactics as Colonel Baker, the aristocratic ruffian who so grossly insulted a defenseless young lady in an English railroad car, recently. It is believed that in the event of the case in question ending in his imprisonment, this year's autumn maneuvers at Aldershot will fall to the ground. The entire arrangement of them was in his hands.

The latest story of Lincoln was told by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, at the recent merry-making at Beecher's house at Peekskill. In his early life, when practicing law in Illinois, Lincoln on one occasion appeared for the defendant in a case of assault and battery, in which the complainant did not seem to be very much injured, although he had been through a long series of brawls. In the course of the plaintiff's examination Lincoln asked, "How much ground did you own?" inquired. "About six acres," was the reply. "Don't you think," asked Lincoln, "that that was an almighty small crop of fight for so much ground?"

A Louisville parent, who is much given to the thoughtless habit of swearing whenever his temper is ruffled by even the smallest circumstance, was trying to pull on a pair of wet boots the other day. He was much vexed, as usual, but the presence of his little four-year-old boy caused him to restrain the tide of oaths that were pressing hard for an outlet. Charlie evidently comprehended the situation, and remarked to his papa that there was only one way to get them on. Pausing a bit for breath, and repressing his impatience for a moment, he said, testily: "What do you know about it?" "Do you really want to know, papa?" "Yes; out with it!" "Well, said the precocious Charlie, "just cuss 'em on, papa." The father doesn't "cuss" any more now—at least when he's home.

Archbishop Purcell and the Public Schools.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Roman Catholics are just now playing possum with reference to the public schools. This will hold until after the election, but it has served to call out the following "reminiscence," so to speak, from an old citizen:

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

By the Cleveland *Leader* I learn that Bishop Purcell is, at this time, assuming to be not hostile to our public schools. A similar part he played in early days on the same subject.

If you will refer to the files of the Cincinnati *Gazette* between the years 1834-5 perhaps 1836, you will learn that at that period he manifested an excess of zeal in favor of the Ohio public schools, and if my memory be correct, he contrived to secure, to some extent, their management in your city.

While this was his assumed position before the Cincinnati public, the late Appleton J. Jewett, author of "Passages in Foreign Travel" discovered, in some papal journal in Vienna, Austria, a letter, in either the French or German language addressed by Bishop Purcell to some one in that city. He expressed strongly his enmity to the "Ungodly Schools" of Ohio, and said it pained his heart to pass one of the school-houses, or words to that amount.

Mr. Jewett transmitted the letter, together with a literal translation, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Mr. Hammond forthwith insinuated in an editorial that the Bishop was playing a deceptive part in relation to the public schools, which called forth a prompt and furious denial from the Bishop.

A publication in the next day's issue of the *Gazette* of the letter itself resulted in future silence on the Bishop's part from that day to the present, so far as that subject was concerned. Some of your older citizens must remember these facts. I write that which I know and saw.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Failures for the First Six Months of 1875.

Tangible facts and figures, bearing upon the present condition and future of the country, are deeply interesting at this time. We are, therefore, pleased to place before our readers some important results of an elaborate inquiry into the condition of business matters, contained in the semi-annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. This institution, more than any other, by its alliance with the leading merchants and bankers in all the centres of trade, and its army of correspondents all over the country, possesses peculiar facilities for this task.

The figures which the Agency presents as to the failures for the first six months of the current year, are important as showing that, notwithstanding the severe and universal depression, the casualties in business have not been excessive. The total number of failures in the entire Union are stated to be only 3,377, which is a very small quota in view of the large number in business—reported by this Agency at over 650,000. The total amount of liabilities due by the parties who have failed is stated to be nearly $75,000,000.

Accurate comparison of these figures for the same six months in previous years is impossible, owing to the absence of previous semi-annual returns, but dividing by one-half the number of failures for the entire twelve months of previous years, the following will show a comparison sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes:

	Total failures for year.	One-half of same.	Total liabilities for year.	One-half of same.
1872.	4,067	2,037	$121,056,000	$60,528,000
1873.	5,183	2,591	228,499,000	114,248,000
1874.	5,830	2,915	155,239,000	77,619,000
1875.	1st 6 mos.	3,377	1st 6 mos.	74,940,869

In view of all the unfavorable and trying circumstances of the first-half year, the fact that the failures, as above shown, are only a trifle in excess of previous seasons, while the liabilities are absolutely less in amount, shows a "staying" power (as the horse jockeys say) on the part of the mercantile community which is exceedingly creditable and encouraging.

This is further illustrated by some startling facts which the Agency furnishes, as to the failures in other countries, in the following paragraph:

"In the many adverse circumstances from which we are now suffering, other countries are passing through a similar experience. Over production is the feature of the hour all over the world, and depression in trade, lack of profit and want of confidence, are by no means confined to the United States. While but little comfort can be derived from the condition of things abroad, there is some satisfaction in knowing that countries unblessed with paper money, an excessive tariff and enormous railroad expansion, are showing even more marked signs of distress than have been evinced here. We are enabled to state, from figures in our possession, that the liabilities of parties who have failed in London, Leeds and Manchester, England, alone, within the last ninety days, foot up the enormous amount of over £21,000,000, or over one hundred million dollars, being twenty-five per cent. greater than the liabilities of all the failures that have taken place in the entire United States for the first six months in the year. Nearer by, in Canada, the failures have been especially numerous, amounting in number to over eight hundred, and in liabilities to over twelve millions of dollars. This, as will be seen by comparison with the above figures, far exceeds the disasters in any State in the Union, with the exception of New York, which has ten times as many in business, and fifty times the extent of business."

Attributing the limited number of failures in the United States, in such trying times, to the small indebtedness which the Agency has all along maintained was the case, and still further stating that the failures, "in prominence and significance, have been of really less importance than in former years," the circular goes on to say:

"While this may be subject for congratulation, there is cause for apprehension lest all these months are going by, not only with no money being made therein, but it is feared that the profits of the limited trade are insufficient to meet the expenses incurred. Judged by the standard of a previous generation, or by the figures that prevail in other countries, the expense of business and the cost of living, even in the best of times, have been excessive; and, as is always the case with extravagant habits, it has been found most difficult to reduce this class of expenditure in the same ratio that trade has declined. The expectation of improved business, which each successive season has held out, has had its influence in retarding retrenchment in this respect, which now, however, cannot be longer with safety delayed. The general result of business since the panic, it is therefore concluded, has been to reduce, rather than augment the capital employed, especially so if a rigid valuation of assets at present available prevail be made. Prices that now prevail for the product of almost all classes of industries have steadily declined, while the extent of the production in many leading lines, though largely reduced, keeps in advance of the demand, notwithstanding the concession in values."

The Agency concludes its very able review by directing attention to the exhaustive reports which the circular contains, as to the prospects of trade, condition of crops, &c., in fifty-five principal towns in the Union, at which points they have offices, the large majority of which indicate much that is encouraging. From these the general conclusion is as follows:

"The reports from all the chief centers of trade herewith submitted, and which are derived from the most reliable sources in each locality, are of a cheering character, indicate much that is encouraging. Whatever an abundant agricultural product will accomplish toward a restoration of prosperity will certainly this year be done, the enlarging condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a wildfire man, or a genius combined.

This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, can be with a certainty be cured by

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS,

Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Pustules, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Mercurial Rheumatism, Colored Blotches, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discoloration, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

BLOOD MEDICINE

Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, thereby Morbid Secretion, Depravation of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.

Each bottle of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately of 50 cents per box.

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E. MONTEUSE & CO., New Orleans, La.
VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, O.
STROBEL & KOBB, Cleveland, O.
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144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual power, its perfection, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, in office, or 60 mail, sent securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. dr

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NO CURE, NO PAY.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanency. Nervousness, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excesses in maturer years and which often produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which render the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

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Syphilis, or Treatise on Special Diseases, which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp.

BLOOD MEDICINE

Is characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions, constipation, scanty and high-colored urine, with an excess of earthy or limes sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, a disinclination of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress, though of a morbid character, with a sinking and suffering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a wildfire man, or a genius combined.

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E. M. BUTZ,

ARCHITECT,

Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,

Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

OHIO NEWS.

Hon. George Stinchcomb died in Lancaster on Sunday evening.

Frank Lill, of Bellevue, was drowned a Sandusky, on Saturday night, while bathing.

Smick's store at Canfield was robbed of $1,000 worth of silks and laces on Monday night.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment reunion at Baltimore, Maryland, has been postponed until July, 1876.

Wesley Chapel, at Columbus, has divided, and one hundred and fifty members have formed a new congregation.

Posters are being stuck up about Cleveland, bearing the names of the persons to whom their wives have forbidden saloon-keepers to sell liquor.

The Zanesville *City Times* has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage to Giessner & Gilbert. The former proprietor, W. W. Pyle, will start a Sunday paper soon.

Frank Stedman, a middle aged man, committed suicide at Athens, on Sunday night, by running a knife into his

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. H. EXELL,

over 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1875.

A gentleman living at his ease on the Hudson, not professing to be a financier, but who claims to have given some thought to the subject of our currency, has issued a circular on the subject and honors us with a copy of it.

He states that the fact has become too patent longer to be concealed that the precious metals, eked out by any amount of paper that can safely rest upon them for redemption, are entirely insufficient to furnish a circulating medium adapted to the wants of the present generation, and that it would be imprudent in the Government to supply paper of its own to so great an extent as is needed to give all the facility an increased and enterprising population requires.

A foreign war, or internal commotion might impair its credit and the circulation together.

The increase of population and the wants of commerce imperiously demand an increase of our circulating medium. A return to specie payment, it is claimed, will not cure our financial disorders. These disorders are not in the inflation of the currency but in its unstable nature. A circulating medium is defined as not a species of property on whose fluctuating value we may speculate, but as a convenience in effecting the exchange of one commodity for another. No matter what this consists of, if it will procure us what we want, it is all we need. The currency to meet all the requirements must be abundant enough to meet all the demand, at any time, without disturbing or changing its current. It must possess the confidence of the community and be received without distrust in all parts of the country, and to secure this we must have a permanent basis of intrinsic value; yet, with its cost, not so great as to place it beyond the reach of the poorer classes, to whom it will become a tool of great use and advantage if they can obtain it. To do all this the writer submits the following plan:

Let the Government erect or procure suitable fire proof banks in convenient positions throughout the country, appointing proper officers and becoming responsible for the faithful discharge of their duty; let these banks be for issue and deposit only; let them receive mortgages on real estate at a safe valuation without including buildings; the mortgages to be subject to a yearly payment of interest, to be fixed at a rate that will meet the expenses of the banks and no more (two or three per cent. per annum would probably be found sufficient); failure, if they fail to go to the Government as revenue); the mortgages never to be foreclosed while the interest is regularly paid, but terminable at the option of the mortgager, at any time, on returning to the bank the bills or notes received on them.

To pay for these mortgages, and for this object only, let the banks issue legal tender bills or notes like our present greenbacks—the banks to receive this paper on deposit at any time and to allow interest at the same rate of them as they receive on the mortgages, it being presumed that the amount of bills in circulation and bearing interest will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the bank.

Do away with all usury laws. There is no more propriety in fixing a legal price upon the use of money than upon a bushel of wheat or a ton of hay.

Leave our present banks and financial operations unfettered, allowing the banks to continue their discounts with their own paper, if they please, properly based, as it now is, on gold and silver, or on anything else which the Government may make a legal tender, and charging for the use of their money whatever it will command.

If interest rises higher than that paid on mortgages, mortgages will be offered to the mortgage banks to avail of the difference, as that scarcity of money would then no longer exist. Nor would there ever be a redundancy, or idle capital, as these banks are to receive their paper deposits at any time and give back the same interest they receive on the mortgages.

This experiment may be tried with little cost, and with no interruption to business, or to the financial schemes as now pursuing.

If the notes based on these mortgages for ultimate redemption should not meet with general confidence or free circulation, it is only for the mortgagor to return them and cancel his mortgage. But if the experiment be fairly tried and carried out, it is our great stretch of credulity to believe that paper resting on the base of real estate in the Government value, which no political changes or foreign wars can disturb, would be preferred to Government "greenbacks."

—At a meeting of the creditors of Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, at the office of Register Harper, the assignee reported that he had on hands and subject to a dividend $28,917 04, out of which a dividend of five per cent. was ordered to be paid. This finishes fifty five per cent. that the creditors have received to date, and the assignee reports that there is still remaining sufficient assets to realize from five to ten per cent. more.

OFFICE OF TRADE & STORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There seemed to be a disposition this morning to break up the monotony of dullness, and to infuse new life into the stock market, the result of which was a hurried endeavor to cover shorts on the part of small operators, who thought that they had discovered a change in tactics by the bears. The bull movement was strong and the rest of the market became steady under its influence. A great deal is expected from this stock from the fact that the advance in grain and corn in England and France are expected to increase the shipments of grain from the West and stimulate business generally. The annual meeting of the Rock Island Railroad Company takes place next month, and the officers of the company are busy on the annual report to be then presented. It is said that the gross earnings for that year were between $18,500,000 and $19,000,000. The Northwestern annual statement, which will be read next week, will show earnings for the past year of about $12,500,000. The market closed active and firm for Western shares. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 105,500 shares, of which 24,000 were Pacific Mail, 24,000 Western Union, 7,900 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 3,800 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, and 3,700 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co.	79½	St. Paul	35⅞
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	57⅝
Quicksilver	13¾	Do preferred	85¼
Do preferred	35	Ohio & Mississippi	45
Wells-Fargo Ex	92	Illinois Central	95
American Ex	56	Fort Wayne	97½
U. S. Express	44	Terre Haute	8
New York Central	103⅞	Do preferred	18
Erie	21¾	Chicago & Alton	102¾
Do preferred	35	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Harlem	130	Chicago & Northwest	75¾
Do preferred	134	Do preferred	87½
Michigan Central	87	Burlington & Q	124
Lake Shore	87½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Illinois Central	95¾	Do. A. & St. Louis	30
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	Union Pac. stock	75½
Do preferred	97	Union Pac. bds	93½
Rock Island	104¼	Union Pac. bds	93½
Do preferred	31	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19½
Northwestern	82		
Do preferred	112		
N. Y. Central	103⅞		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	7-30's, 1867	119⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	118½	7-30's, 1868	119⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	10-40's	114½
5-20's, 1865	116	6's, currency	122
5-20's, 1865, coup	122		
5-20's, 1867	119		
5-20's, 1867, coup	122		
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾		
5-20's, 1868	120¾		
10-40's	117⅛		
10-40's, coupons	117⅝		
Currency 6's	122½		

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	102½	Virginia, new	67
Tennessee, old	50	Virginia, old	37½
Tennessee, new	49¾		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, July 16, 1875.

A circular issued by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. under date of July 15, 1875, takes the following rather gloomy view of the mercantile situation:

"The expectations which were indulged in at the early part of the year, that the business of the country would revive, have not been realized. Compared with this time twelve months ago there is but little if any improvement perceptible, either in the volume or profitableness of trade. The effects of the panic, or rather of the excesses in business which caused it, have lasted longer than was anticipated immediately after that climax had been reached, and the enduring evil results are becoming more apparent. These results, however, assume the character more of depression than of disaster, and though, in the end, the evil may be as fatal in the one case as in the other, the process is slow enough to allow constant hopes of recovery, and to permit the operation of all circumstances that favor it. Thus we have marketed two good crops of agricultural products since the panic, and the promise is now so certain of another abundant yield that, in ordinary times, it would largely stimulate the purchase of goods in anticipation of the future sure to follow its realization. Again, we have had nearly two years of efforts in the direction of economy, and how far this has been practised is best indicated by the restricted sales of merchandise in all quarters. Of course this reduced business in merchandise is to be largely attributed to the limited purchasing power of operatives, and others dependent on interests that have languished during these hard times; but aside from these, and in sections of country where these specific influences have not prevailed, a similar reduction in business indicates less expenditure for the luxuries of life.

"But even with the results of three years' abundant yield of the earth's increase, and with whatever reductions in the expenditure that have been effected, the fact remains that the trade of the country appears to-day to be no nearer a prosperous condition than it was a year or eighteen months ago. We have all along maintained that, because internal indebtedness was not excessive, there could not be numerous failures or great disasters, and the result has justified that expectation. The figures which we present herewith as to the number of casualties in business which have occurred in the past six months show that, notwithstanding a period of depression in all interests, with a winter season of unusual severity and length, a late and unprofitable spring, that, with all this, the failures show little if any excess in numbers, and in prominence or significance, are really of less importance than in the average of years.

"While this may be subject for congratulation, there is cause for apprehension that all these months are going by, not only with no money being made thereby, but it is found that the profits of the limited trade done are insufficient to meet the expenses incurred. Judged by the standard of a previous generation, or by the figures that prevail in other countries, the expenses of business and the cost of living now are in excess, and, as is always the case with extravagance, it has been found most difficult to reduce this class of expenditure in the same ratio that trade has declined. The expectation of business revival with each successive season has held out, has had its influence to retard any retrenchment in this respect, which now, however, cannot be longer with safety delayed."

While there is no doubt that there is much that is true in the remarks given above, we think that the view taken is a more despondent one than the situation of affairs warrants. As an offset thereto we extract the following from the New York Sun of yesterday:

"The outlook continues promising, and if the present fancy at prospects be fulfilled, we can see nothing to prevent a return to times of prosperous autumn trade. It seems to be beyond a doubt that we shall have a quickened export movement in all breadstuffs. England promises full crops, but in the best of years the United Kingdom is dependent on large extern upon other grain growing countries. Aside from England his most reliable accounts from all Europe and the dubious prospects while from many portions of the Continent the wires and mails are laden with sad accounts—perhaps, on the same day, floods on the other, having combined to cloud, if not to fully destroy, the bright anticipations that were indulged in early in the season. In our own land the prospects are still encouraging. In the South the harvest has been successful with good average results; in the South-west, farmers are busy in the fields and all through the great wheat sections of the West and Northwest another fortnight will bring the harvest to a close. With favorable weather for housing and stacking, the probabilities are good not for a large yield, but for a fair average crop. Indian corn, the season has not been so far propitious, but the backward spring and a wet summer having been against it, but there is yet ample time to recover lost ground, and, if we do not have early frosts, a good crop of this grain, so important, not only for food purposes, but as a motive power in the railroad service, is not yet be gathered. From the tobacco and cotton States the accounts are all that could be desired. As our business prosperity has ever its chief corner-stone the products of the soil, the one stop question now commands universal attention, and the prospect as a whole, so far, is eminently satisfactory."

The condition of affairs among the wholesale and commission houses of this city was quiet and generally unchanged. The movement of merchandise was steady but rather limited. In prices there was nothing material to note except in grain, wheat being somewhat stronger in sympathy with the general advance in Chicago, while oats were weak and 1@2c lower. Produce, provisions, groceries and general merchandise were very quiet. Petroleum was weak and refined naturally somewhat a sharp decline.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,979	Apples, bbls	77
Cheese, boxes	256	Corn, bbls	59
Wheat, bus	1,220	Oats, bus	2,315
Butter, pkgs	21	Bacon, pcs	2,982
Beans, bus	158	Hay, bales	4.9
Potatoes, bus	1,439		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market was quiet and dull at unchanged values. *Wheat* is steady and firmer, in sympathy with the strong, upward movement in Chicago. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white amber wheat at $1 35@1 38 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber @ 1 30@1 33. Ohio and Indiana amber @ 1 26@1 30. Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter @ 1 23@1 25; spring wheat is higher, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 22@1 28. *Corn* is quiet, unchanged and rather nominal. We quote car at 75@77c for prime yellow; 76@76c for mixed and white. Shelled has still and in little request, at 72@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for high mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. *Oats* are weak and slightly lower but quiet. We quote at 60@56c per bushel for white; mixed 58@59c. *Rye* is dull, at $1 02@1 10, with a jobbing lot sold at $1 12 in sacks. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rules 1@2c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is active and firm. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50@7 75 bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 38; red wheat flour $6 60 in sacks 20c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white wheat flour at $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 2½@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $5 25 ℔ dozen packages; corn meal $3 75@4 00 ℔ bbl.

APPLES—The market is quiet with only a light jobbing trade. Choice new sell readily at $3 00@4 00; medium $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BUTTER—There is still a steady demand for choice fresh with the best grades neglected. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 18@20c per pound; fair to good 14@16c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market is steady with an active demand. We quote at 12½@13½c per ℔ for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Switzer 10@13c; Limburger 14@16c.

EGGS—There is a fair supply and transactions were moderately active at 19c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUITS—The supply of fresh fruits is not varied, but there is a moderately active trade in what are in market. Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move freely at 12@15c per quart. Tennessee plums are quoted at $2 00 per stand; $6 00 per bushel. Watermelons are quoted at $20 00@40 00 per hundred.

POTATOES—The receipts of new potatoes from the South continue very liberal. With such a large supply the market is easy with active transactions at $2 50@3 00 ℔ barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 25 ℔ bushel; flaxseed firm at 90 ℔ 56 ℔; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—The demand is fair with a liberal supply, and prices easy. Bermuda onions in large supply, selling at 60@1 25 ℔ box. Tomatoes ruled at $2 75@3 00 ℔ box. Cucumbers $1 75@2 25 ℔ crate. Cabbages $2 00@2 50 ℔ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet without any new feature to note. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10½@10½c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10@10½c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	10@10½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	33½c	Extra B—yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Cut loaf	12½@12¾c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Crushed	12 @12½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	12 @12½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11¾@11¾c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	℔ gall.
Young Hyson 50c@$1 00		Strictly ch'c N. O.	72@73c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Good	65@68c
Japan	55c@1 00	*Syrups.*	℔ bl.
Oolong	55c@	Ex. white drips	55c
Tea Dust	20c@	Sugar drips	45c
Sou. hong	25c@	Lower grades	35@36c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol'a	8¼c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Corn	10½c
Spices.			
Cloves	35 c	Irish soap ℔ ox	@1 50
Allspice	17½@18c	Bandolin's soap ℔ box	7 50
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City ℔ box	3 75@4
Nutmegs	@1 25	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Star, full	15 c	Bi-carb, in 5-papers	7c
Stearine	16 c		

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ℔ lb; ribsides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ℔ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 8½c ℔ lb. On the street sugar-cured Hams is quoted at 14c; do canvassed 14½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ℔ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 ℔ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ℔ lb, 14½c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3-lb caddies, 17c; in 5-lb cadidies do, 16½c; in 3-lb pails do, 17½c; in 5-lb do, 16c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 00 ℔ gallon; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2, 80c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ℔ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

Wool.

The movement in wool continues limited, the investing operations of the farmers continuing to deplete activity as a result. There is nothing to report in the local market, and we therefore devote considerable space to extracts from our exchanges which we give for what they are worth. We continue former quotations as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia clothing X and XX 36@42c per pound; medium 41@44c; coarse do nominally 36@40c; tub-washed 44@46c; combing, fine, 40@42c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; pulled wools 39@42c.

We hear of but few sales of wool in this county so far this year, but believe the price ranges from 45c to 50c ℔ lb. Washington county, this State, we see that the clip of this year is commencing to move, and that about 100,000 pounds have been sold at prices ranging from 40c to 44c.—*Butler Co., Pa., Citizen.*

The wool market is depressed. Buyers in the city have bought but little this week. Prices are steadily tending downward; 46c is about the ruling figure, although 42c has been paid in some instances. Growers are still strikingly indifferent, and adhere to their original determination to hold for higher figures. It is claimed that 45c would buy the entire crop, but buyers here say the Eastern market will not justify paying over 44@42c, nor is there a probability that there will be an advance in the price this season.—*Zanesville, O., Courier.*

The wool trade of this county still appears to remain in a precarious state. The market prices seem to range from 40@42c, and buyers manifest an indifference about taking hold even at these prices. Holders want a higher figure, hence there is but little doing in the traffic. Considerable wool has been bought in Greene county for 45c, but it is of light medium grade, and is only to be found here and there through the county, and this price must not be regarded as the standard price for fine wool. Our advice would not be taken—that there will be no money lost to the farmers by their taking the market price for their wool if so offered them. The times and the state of trade, generally, in the country would not justify higher prices this year.—*Waynesburg, Pa., Republican.*

The local wool market remains much the same as heretofore, with probably this difference, that there is rather more of a disposition on the part of the buyers to hold off at the prices they have been paying. The word dull will express the condition of the market both east and west now fully as well as a longer article written to prove that wool ought to be higher, possibly could. With double extra Ohio wool offered in Boston at 45c, and not taken very freely at that, it looks as though manufacturers did not have a great deal of faith in the future of the staple, and that the prices paid here at present, 40@42c, are fully as great as any man can afford to pay. Of the future of wool, of course no man can tell, and every reasoning grower will be compelled to judge for himself whether to sell at the present extremely low price, or hold in the hope of improvement in the expectation of future certain, instead of making, the majority of our wool growers will lose money this year on wool at the present price, especially by holding over. We do not expect to make more out of it, of course is another question, we judge that there are probably 200,000 pounds sold in this county up to date, which would be from one-fifth to one-fourth of the clip. In Harrison county there is rather a stronger proportion sold, say in the neighborhood of 30@35 pounds, and the rates there are about the same. In Carroll county there has been but comparatively little sold, with the rate averaging about 40 cents.—*Steubenville, O., Herald.*

Petroleum.

July 17—The market continues weak, with crude about ¼c off from yesterday's figures, and a decline of ⅛@¼c in refined.

CRUDE—We quote delivery pipe at wells at 85@87½c; United do 79@82½c; immediate shipment 87½@81 00. The sales were considerable increased in volume, being 40,000 barrels at the lakers, and 1,500 barrels at other points in the oil region. The market showed more steadiness than for some days past, and there is some reason for believing that the bottom has been touched.

REFINED—The market has declined, following the example of the crude markets, and quotations are about ¼c below yesterday's figures. Refiners here are generally disposed to withdraw from the market altogether, and those are not offering their stock with any freedom. We quote standard white on the cars at 8½@8¾c to location. New York delivery is 8¾@9c; prompt delivery 10½c for first half of August. Baltimore is quoted at 11@11½c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and depressed but nominally unchanged. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for city-made; $1 10@1 20 for country do; 70@80c for second-hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 16.—The *Herald* says: Any signs of a betterment in the oil trade expected to follow the depression in the oil market since the close of the first six months of the year, has failed to materialize, and is still more positive and marked falling off in prices yesterday. Sales:

60,000 bbls. Upper Ioad, spot	$1 09½
3,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	89
3,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	90
10,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	90½
1,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	91
10,000 bbls. United, at wells, spot	91½
1,000 bbls. Union, at wells, spot	72½
1,000 bbls. Union, at wells, spot	72¾
2,000 bbls. Union, at wells, spot	72¾
1,000 bbls. Pennsylvania Transportation, spot	73
7,500 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 10
5,000 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 08
2,500 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 08½
2,500 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 09
2,500 bbls. immediate shipment, spot	1 09½
1,000 bbls. Karns, at wells, spot	1 02½
10,000 bbls. Oil City, spot	1 03
1,000 bbls. Oil City, spot	1 03
1,000 bbls. Low carbon, spot	1 03½

NEW YORK, July 16, closing 15.—The decline in prices at the producing points has led to more of an inquiry for crude, and a few lower prices are named without much business following. Sales are 2,100 barrels at 85c for July delivery at 85c; 7,000 barrels do. in Philadelphia at 85c; 3,000 barrels do. in Philadelphia at 85½c; 5,000 barrels do. at 85½c; 5,000 barrels do. at 86c; 5,000 barrels do. at 86½c; 5,000 barrels do. at 87c; 5,000 barrels do. at 87½c; 5,000 barrels do. at 88c; 5,000 barrels do. at 88½c; 5,000 barrels do. at 89c; 5,000 barrels do. at

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 16, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.745	70	90	S.	Gentle	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.688	87	48	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.742	80	70	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.724 Highest thermom....90
Mean thermometer....79 Lowest thermom....65
Rainfall.....14

Base Ball.

In consequence of the bad weather last Tuesday, the match arranged to be played by the Legal Tenders and National Currencies was postponed till Tuesday, 20th inst., on which day the game will commence at four o'clock, P. M.

Difficulty About a Crossing.

Mr. Nesbit, who keeps a grocery store at Verona borough, and has had a private crossing over the railroad track, complains that the railroad company, through spiteful motives, tore up the crossing and removed the approaches thereto. He threatens to bring a suit for damages against the company.

Fined for Nuisance.

Archy Taylor, a vault cleaner, was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday at the instance of the Board of Health officers, on a charge of committing a nuisance on Friday night last. It is alleged that the defendant used an insecure cart, and from it filth was dropped upon the public streets. The accused was fined twenty dollars after a hearing.

123d Regiment.

An adjourned meeting of the 123d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers will be held this (Saturday) evening at eight o'clock, in Drape & Co.'s auction rooms, 182 Federal street, Allegheny. It is proposed to take action at this meeting on the subject of a reunion. It is suggested that the time of the reunion be fixed for September 17th, which is the anniversary of the first battle (Antietam) in which the regiment participated. The Grand Army of the Republic, of the State, will meet at that time.

Sunday Reading.

If you want to make up a choice budget of literary matter for Sunday, call at Gildenfenney & Co.'s News Depot, No. 45 Fifth avenue. Their shelves and counters always contain the latest publications, such as novels, magazines, pictorial, theatrical and story papers, etc. They also have all the new games, albums, pocket-books, notions, stereoscopes and views,—in fact everything usually to be found in first-class establishments of this kind. Their prices are always reasonable.

Desperate Thieves.

Two or three thieves attempted the robbery of Turner Hall early yesterday morning, and being discovered by the son of the Janitor of the building, S. C. Schmuizer, met with a warm reception. The robbers were disturbed by a dog attached to the premises, and young Schmuizer going down stairs discovered them in the cellar. The lights were put out and one of the ruffians seized the young man by the throat. The latter shot at his assailants and it is confidently believed that he hit one of them, as tracks of blood were afterwards discovered. The robbers escaped.

Union Services.

The First, Second, Third and Central Presbyterian Churches will unite in holding divine service to-morrow in the First church on Wood street, the pastor Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., officiating. Morning service at half-past ten o'clock, and evening service at quarter-past seven o'clock. The same churches will hold a union prayer meeting on Wednesday evening next in the First church at quarter past seven o'clock. Topic for conference and prayer "The necessity and benefits of secret prayer." Seats free and strangers welcomed to all meetings.

Wants a Pardon.

Strong effort are being made to secure the pardon of Williams, the Conneautville bank cashier, convicted of embezzlement, in the United States Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years. Influential friends of the President in the East have been induced to sign the application, and District Attorney Reed, of this city, who prosecuted Williams, is importuned by letters to join in the petition. Mr. Reed thinks Williams guilty, and, having been legally convicted, he is disposed to let him suffer the consequences of his crime.

Cole's Circus and Menagerie.

The large tents of Cole's combined circus, menagerie and museum were again filled as full as they could be packed, at the afternoon and evening entertainments yesterday. Everybody seemed to be delighted, as they had good reason to be, as Mr. Cole gives every act promised on the bills. The different performances in the ring and on all sides were gracefully done, many of them being entirely new. There is a creditable collection of animals, while the wax figures of the Beecher and Tilton family are a deal of attention. The steam man is a really wonderful piece of mechanism, well worth a visit. The visit of the show will close with to-day.

The Condition of Chief Hamill.

We are pleased to report that at this writing, one A. M., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, John Hamill, is much improved, having rested well for an hour. He was much improved during the day but not till last night were the symptoms favorable to recovery. Dr. Le Moyne at three o'clock yesterday morning applied a galvanic battery with some effect and at the time the case was very critical. During the day he was conscious only at intervals but appeared to be improving. At ten o'clock Le Moyne last evening was again visited him and gave encouragement. The probability now is that Mr. Hamill will get along well, but hereafter he will have to guard against exposure particularly. Dan. J. Eckels and Michael Hennegan are constantly in attendance on the patient, and he is receiving every attention.

The Jail Record.

Warden Smith's file showed the following commitments yesterday for offences triable in the Criminal Court:

By Alderman Kreuter—F. Painter, *alias* J. F. Doty, false pretences, on oath of J. C. Hamilton. Hearing July 30.

By Alderman Ballard—Elizabeth Moore, larceny, on oath of Margaret Jones. Hearing next Tuesday.

Alderman Schaffer—William McElroy, larceny, on oath of Joseph Griner. For court.

By Alderman Fitzsimmons—J King and J. Welsh, larceny. Released on bail.

There were twenty-two commitments by the Mayors and Deputy Mayors for drunkenness and other summary conviction cases.

D. K. Albright's Remains Found.

Some days ago we stated the facts connected with the suicide of D. K. Albright, formerly a resident of Washington, Pa., While on a steamer, from Chicago to Grand Haven, he shot himself, and his body could not be found. On the night of the 13th instant his remains were found on the beach near Black Lake, where they were interred. In his pocket was a bottle containing a letter, which gave his name and explained the cause of his death. He had evidently been undecided whether to shoot or drown himself, as he left a letter in his coat pocket on the steamer, explaining that he had committed sucide. When the fatal shot was fired, he probably stood in such position that his body would fall overboard, or he may have jumped into the water. He leaves a wife and several children residing in Iowa.

Presbyterian Union Services.

We learn that the congregations of the First, Second, Third and Central Presbyterian Churches contemplate uniting their usual Sabbath and Wednesday evening services, until September 1st. These union services will be held on July 18th and 25th and August 1st in the First Church on Wood street, on August 8th and 15th in the Second Church, on Penn avenue, and on August 22d and 29th in the Third Church, on Sixth avenue. The pastors of these churches are expected to participate in each service if present in the city. The union Wednesday evening meetings will be held in the same churches on the evenings of the Sabbath preceding. The topic for this meeting will be announced in advance. Such summer union services will no doubt promote the fellowship of the sister churches participating in them.

Investigating the Striking of an Alarm.

Messrs. Jenkin Jones and John Larimer, of the Fire Commission, last evening made a partial investigation into the complaint regarding the tardiness in answering the alarm from box 154, at about four o'clock last Sunday afternoon. The operator who was on duty in the alarm office at the time, stated that the box was received, but after the one round the strokes were so mixed up that it was evident that two boxes had been struck at nearly the same time. He then waited until the double or mixed run ended and then receiving 154 three times he sent out the alarm.

A gentleman who had pulled box 154 within half a minute after the discovery of the fire, stated that he thought the box worked when he pulled it, but as no answer was received immediately, some one ran to box 153.

Commissioner Larimer stated that, learning no answer was received from box 154 [illegible] ted to 153, but when he reached it a [illegible] ad struck it was just closing the [illegible] mer thought that 154 was [illegible] our minutes before 153.

[illegible] was adjourned.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of Select Branch—Locating and Opening Streets for the Rising Mains —Petitions.

A special meeting of the Select Council was held yesterday afternoon, but it required a considerable time to gather a quorum. At half-past two the required number had been obtained, and the roll was called and the business for which the Council was convened was proceeded with.

The clerk stated that the object of the meeting was to consider ordinances for the locating and opening of streets required for the laying of the rising mains to the new waterworks.

The Chair called for the order of the day, and stated that no new business would be taken up.

Mr. Harrison presented an ordinance locating an extension of Butler street eastward nearly five hundred feet.

When the ordinance was read once, Mr. Harrison moved that the rules be suspended, and that it be read a second and third time for the purpose of passing finally.

Mr. MacConnell objected to the motion, and urged that the ordinance take the usual course. He said that the business was new and as it ran through the property of Mr. McCully and others, causing much damage, it would likely lead to considsible litigation.

The chair said discussion was out of order, and the motion to suspend the rules was put and carried. The ordinance was then read a second and third time, and the roll was called on its final passage, and resulted 37 to 1, so the ordinance prevailed.

Mr. Harrison also presented an ordinance relocating Hiland avenue from the Butler street extension to the reservoir grounds.

Being read once Mr. Herron moved a suspension of the rules and a second and third reading, which was carried.

The ordinance was then read a second time and a third time by its title. The roll was then called on the final passage of the ordinance, and it was passed by an affirmative vote of 37.

Mr. Breed, an ordinance opening Hiland avenue as above. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Breed, an ordinance authorizing the opening of the extension of Buler street extension from the first curve east of Hiland avenue to a point near the pump works. Read three times and passed finally.

The Chair stated that the business for which Council had met had been transacted and only papers of reference would be further received.

Mr. Herron, petition for change of grade on Ridge street. Referred.

Mr. Braun, an ordinance establishing the grade of Center avenue from Ellsworth to Herron avenue.

Mr. Moore, a petition for lamps on Erin street. Referred.

Also, petition for the opening of Arch street. Referred.

Adjourned.

TEARING UP SIDEWALKS.

Alleged Illegal Action of the Contractor for New Sidewalks on Fifth Avenue—Talk of An Application for An Injunction.

Brief reference has heretofore been made to the dissatisfaction of the property owners on Fifth avenue at the action of General Barton, contractor for the asphalt sidewalk, for tearing up the brick pavements which they had laid, so as to put down the kind adopted by the Commission. It is pretty well settled that the property owners did not want the asphalt pavement in the first place. But what has especially aroused their indignation is the fact that the first contract was rescinded and another substituted which will nearly double the cost. The contract is for a strip only six feet wide, which leaves four feet to be paved by the property owners on such terms as the operation of the first contractor, be the price above or below that agreed upon with the Commission. In front of Mr. Moorehead's residence not only the six feet of brick sidewalk was torn up, but the remaining four feet of bricks for the entire length of the pavement were also removed. It is stated that the broken stone used as a foundation for the asphalt sidewalk is being obtained from a quarry owned by one of the Commissioners.

The copy of the contract has not yet been filed with the Controller, as required by the Penn avenue act, and the action of the contractor in commencing work is held to be illegal by several prominent lawyers who have been consulted concerning the trouble.

The ninth section to the supplement to the Penn avenue act, passed March 20, 1872, reads as follows:

"The said commissioners shall furnish to the City Controller copies of all advertisements given by them, in accordance with the act to which this is a supplement, and certified copies of all contracts entered into, and no work *shall be done under* said contract until the same shall be filed in this office."

We learn that an application will be made to the courts to-day for an injunction to restrain Contractor Barton from proceeding with the work.

LARGE HAUL OF JEWELRY.

Room at the Monongahela House Robbed.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon a bold and successful robbery was committed at the Monongahela House. The suite of rooms occupied by Mr. John S. Hays and family was entered and the robbers succeeded in obtaining $1,500 worth of jewelry. Mrs. H. about one o'clock went to the dining room, and during her absence of less than half an hour the robbery was committed. She had locked her room door, but the servants, room next, which communicated, was open, and the access was easy. A little daughter of Mr. Hays discovered a man in the room and gave notice of it, but too late. Investigation showed that he had ransacked all the drawers in the dressing-case, and one drawer in which were kept the jewelry having been locked, was forced open. Among the articles were a diamond pin and a full set of jewelry.

Suspicion attached to a man who had stopped at the house a day or two and had just settled his bill. His actions and inquiries had attracted the attention of servants. He had no baggage, and just after the robbery had left in a 'bus for the depot representing that he was going east. Mr. Henderson, clerk at the house, gave information at the Mayor's office and the police are on the lookout. The 'bus in which the suspected took a seat was going to meet a western train and none went east at the time. A description of the man was telegraphed to the conductor of the train, but as no answer was received up till last evening it is thought he was not aboard. The police think he is still in the city. He is described as a small heavy set man, well dressed and of good manners.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Louis Brainard, Luzerne county, bankrupt; petition of Geo. H. Wells, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his alleged liens, referred to Register Willard to examine and report.

Christopher Rodgers, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of Ami Ely, Jane A. Tiffany, Orville Tiffany *et al.* creditors for ascertainment and liquidation of liens. Referred to Register Willard.

Alex. Ross, Luzerne county, bankrupt; at request of assignee order was made for a second general meeting of creditors before Register Woodruff.

Rodgers & Wallace, bankrupts; on motion of J. M. Kennedy, Esq., solicitor for assignee, an order was made changing the name of Frederick Wilson, purchaser of certain real estate, to Benj. Frederick Wilson, in lieu of name being an error.

John G. Eppler, bankrupt; assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Christopher Rodgers, Luzerne county, bankrupt; petition for discharge made, and order issued for final hearing on the 14th of September.

B. M. Laughrey vs. the Steamboat Juniata; John H. and Frank Bishop were allowed to intervene for wages.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This Court was in session yesterday, and heard a number of cases on the audit list. No decrees were issued. Another session will be held to-day.

Charges Against an Alderman's Clerk.

William Vogel made an information yesterday, before Alderman Kreuter, charging Harry Schultz with forgery, and another charging H. C. Bowers and Harry Schultz with conspiracy. The allegation is that the defendants, Schultz and Bowers, the former being clerk for Alderman Milliken and the latter a lawyer, conspired together to indict Vogel for perjury, and that Schultz filled up an information, and signed the Alderman's name thereto. The defendants gave bail for a hearing.

It is claimed in behalf of the defense that no information was produced against Vogel, and that he was not arrested upon any warrant issued by Mr. Schultz. It appears Mr. Vogel had been informed that there was an information against him at Alderman Milliken's office, and that he went there and inquired about it, when he was told by Mr. Schultz that there was nothing against him. It is admitted, we believe, that an information was drawn up and signed in the absence of the Alderman, but it is denied that any arrest was made or that there was any proceeding upon it whatever.

A Prize Fight Last Evening.

A prize fight took place last evening on the Allegheny wharf, under the Hand street bridge, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. The participants were a man named Golden and Mart. Hazen, known as a former policeman. Whether there was any money put up on the contest we did not learn. The fight did not last long, we are informed, Hazen being knocked out of time early. There were no arrests.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

The Ceremonies To-Morrow at the German Evangelical Church—Procession—List of Articles to be Deposited, etc.

The ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the new German Evangelical church, at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, to-morrow, will be quite imposing. In the first place there will be a large procession, which will form on Grant street, in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Peter Dressler.

Assistants—John Seiferth, Frederick Wilhelm, Henry Ommerst and Henry Colwes.

Music. The American Protestant Association Lodges of the district. Singing societies and church choirs, Pastors of the various German congregations of this vicinity and members of the Building Committee in carriages. Music. Temperanceville organizations. Union Cornet Band. School children of the Smithfield street church, followed by the trustees, members and children of other German congregations. Carriages, buggies, etc.

The route of procession, which will start promptly at two o'clock, from the church now being used, at the corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue, will be as follows: Along Grant street to Second avenue, thence to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Fifth avenue, down Fifth to Market street, along Market and Sixth (St. Clair) streets to Penn avenue, along Penn to Tenth street, thence to Liberty, down Liberty to Smithfield and along Smithfield to the place where the exercises are to be held.

The programme of the exercises is as follows: Singing by Harmonie, Lovely and Frohsinn society. Speech by Rev. Mueller, of Girty's Run. Congregational singing. Prayer by Rev. Lorch, of the Birmingham church. Address in German by Rev. Kaemmerer, of Wooster, Ohio, who laid the corner stone of the old church, July 24, 1835. Address in English by Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church. Singing by the children, followed by the the united German church choirs of the two cities. Corner stone laying by Rev. Carl Weil, the exercises concluding with the signing of a hymn by all present, and benediction by Rev. Blass, of Allegheny.

The following articles will be placed in the corner stone: Pittsburgh daily papers; City Directory; map of Pittsburgh and Allegheny; parchment containing the history of the church written by Rev. Weil; parchment setting forth the tendencies and objects of the American Protestant Association and signed by all the lodges of this district; Constitution of the Congregation; Catechism; silver plate, the upper side of which contains the names of the Trustees, as follows: Peter Dressler, President, John Schmidt, Secretary, Peter Junghans-Treasurer, John Seiferth, Frederick Wilhorn, George A. Becker, Charles Goehring-Jacob Lieb, John Trapper, Henry Ommert, George Junker, Charles Anglioch and Henry Kolves. On the lower side of the plate are the names of the Building Committee, as follows: Peter Dressler, Presidebt, Rev. Carl Weil, Secretary, August Kleber, George Wilhelm Becker, Bernard Welker, Frederick Bubron, Oswald Werner, John Seiferth and John Kolves. After the name of Pastor, Rev. Weil, the teacher, Edward Oetting, and the School Committee, comprising Peter Gemmer and Jacob Keidel. Gifts from members. Contents of the old corner stone, in addition to the above, the contents of the stone will include another silver plate with the following inscribed upon it:

1875.
Judges of the Court
of
Common Pleas No. 1:
James P. Sterrett, President Judge.
Edwin H. Stowe, } Associate Law
Frederick H. Collier, } Judges.
Judges of the Court
of
Common Pleas No. 2:
Thomas Ewing, President Judge.
John M. Kirkpatrick, } Associate Law
J. W. F. White, } Judges.
Wm. G. Hawkins, Jr., Judge of the Orphans Court.
E. A. Montooth, District Attorney.
W. H. McCleery, Clerk of Courts.
William C. McCarthy, Mayor of the City, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Regulations for Guidance of Employees—The Code of Signals, Etc.

Following are the latest regulations for the government of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad company:

Brakemen must announce the name of each station and the length of stop when it exceeds two minutes. Baggage masters are prohibited from receiving perquisites for the care of packages.

Newsboys on trains will not be permitted to individually importune or annoy passengers, but may announce in a low voice, or at intervals not exceeding four times in each car, articles offered for sale. Nor will they be permitted to deposit their papers, books, etc., on the seats of the cars or in the laps of the passengers.

Depot masters and assistants, passenger conductors and brakemen and baggage masters must wear suitable badges.

Passenger conductors must seat passengers and see to their comfort and enjoyment as much as possible; see that none stand on the platforms or ride on baggage, mail or express cars, put off passengers refusing to pay at the next station; not permit drunken and disorderly persons on trains, nor allow profanity.

Baggage agents and masters must handle baggage with care, and not overcharge; extra weight invariably; the latter to carry only such packages, bundles, money, etc., as the division superintendent authorizes.

No tickets must be sold to persons who are intoxicated as to be incapable of taking care of themselves, or who by reason of such condition, might risk their lives by traveling, nor to any one incapable of self care.

Loungers are not permitted in telegraph offices.

The United States mail agents, express managers, car conductors, porters, news agents and individuals running private cars are to be regarded and to consider themselves as employees, and conform to these rules and regulations.

The code of signals is as follows:

Red signifies danger, and says "stop."

Green signifies caution, and says "go slowly."

White says "go on, all right."

Green and white is a signal to stop at flag stations.

Blue is a signal used by car inspectors.

One short blast of the whistle signifies apply the brakes.

Two long blasts, release the brakes.

Two short blasts, when running, are in answer to signal of conductor to stop at next station.

Three short blasts when standing mean the train or engine will back.

Four long blasts call in the flagman; four short blasts call for signals.

Two long, followed by two short blasts, when running, are a signal on approaching a road crossing at grade.

A succession of short blasts is a cattle alarm. A blast of five seconds duration is a signal for approaching stations.

A lamp swung across the track means stop; raised and lowered vertically, go ahead; swung in a circle, come back.

The engine bell is always rung before starting a train, when passing or meeting trains, through tunnels or through streets; also, until each road crossing is passed.

Honoring an Old Teacher.

Last evening, pursuant to notice, a number of the former pupils of the late John Kelly met at the office of Dr. J. D. White, No. 82 Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Claney stated the purpose of the meeting to be the erection of a tablet to the memory of their old tutor, John Kelly—the tablet to be placed in the walls of the new First ward school building, now in course of erection.

An organization was then effected by electing Dr. White, Chairman; Mr. C. B. Locke, Secretary; Mr. Harry Oliver, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. Borland, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Wm. M. Claney, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Mr. Claney presented a letter from Mr. Marthens, Secretary of the First ward School Board, in which permission was granted to erect the tablet, provided the board first approved the design and inscription.

After arranging some further details of no general interest the meeting adjourned.

The Chairman, Dr. J. D. White, in connection with the Chairmen of the different committees as named, will appoint the members of the Tablet Committee. An adjourned meeting of the pupils will be held at the call of the permanent Chairman, at which all the lady pupils, as well as the gentlemen are expected to be present.

Cutting Affray.

At the circus last night Melinda Lucas and Elizabeth Phelps, colored women, were on the ground, and were making a great deal of noise outside of the canvas. A large crowd was attracted around the women by their boisterous conduct, and some one pushed a colored boy named Wm. Watkins against the woman named Phelps, whereupon Melinda drew a revolver and Elizabeth a knife, the latter stabbing young Watkins in the back, inflicting only a slight wound, however. The women were arrested and locked up for a hearing.

The Keystone Pipe Company.

The new Keystone Pipe Company, composed of Pittsburgh refiners and Butler county oil producers, have been organized by the election of the following officers and directors: President, Joseph Overy; Secretary, H. F. O'Neil; Treasurer, J. T. Stockdale; Directors, Joseph Overy, H. F. O'Neil, J. T. Stockdale, Henry Holdship, George Howe, J. A. Fleming and David Kirk.

The pipe will run from Millerstown to Freeport. The contract has been made with Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth to construct, equip and put the line in operation on or before the 1st day of September next.

Supposed Convict Arrested.

A man named Goggins was arrested and confined in the Central Station, last evening, upon the supposition that he is one of the prisoners who escaped from the Workhouse during the late fire there. Goggins was serving out a sentence for larceny at the time of his escape. This is thought to be the right Goggins. He will be held for identification by the Workhouse authorities.

BROWNSVILLE AVENUE.

Meeting of the Property Holders Last Night—Opposition to the Improvement —Resolutions, &c., &c.

There was a large meeting of the property holders on Brownsville avenue, held last evening in the Thirtieth ward School House, to take action relative to the further expenditure of money by the Commission in the improvement of the avenue. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. P. M. Carr to the chair.

After some informal talk the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Messrs. Hopkins, McKeefer, Crowe and Ingle. The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The improvement of Brownsville avenue has been the cause of a great deal of damage and loss to the property holders of said avenue, and whereas the cost of said improvement will exceed the value of the property of said avenue, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the property holders, are opposed to the further issue of bonds for the carrying on of the improvement.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the city authorities to the quarrying of stone on the property of the contractor which is the cause of much damage to property.

Further, that we are, and have been, opposed to the present improvement and the manner in which it has been conducted.

Also, that we are opposed to the payment for work that has been done twice.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. McKeefer, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Mayor for the stand he had taken in the matter.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, a committee consisting of Ingles, McKeefer, Crowe, Hopkins, Butler, Burns, Fisher, Boyle, Goidner and Frye was appointed, to represent the property holders should the Commissioners carry their case into court.

There was considerable discussion of an informal character, after which the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

GEORGE SINGER, Jr., and wife, are at Cape May.

MRS. MARY BAILY and Emily Louisa Singer are at Brandywine Springs.

A MAD DOG was shot on Sandusky street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, by Officer Miller.

THE Fourth U. P. Sabbath School, of Allegheny, had a picnic at Monitor Grove yesterday.

THE picnic of the Fourth ward Lyceum, Allegheny, has been postponed until Friday next.

MR. GEORGE HETZEL and Fred. Bussman are at Scalp Level, on professional pleasure hunting.

THE Rev. Denlop Moore, of the Irish Presbyterian church, has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian congregation of New Brighton.

THE County Republican Executive Committee, as will be seen by a notice published elsewhere, will meet on Tuesday afternoon next.

THE Ministerial Association of the East District, Allegheny Conference of the Church of United Brethren in Christ, will convene at Tyrone, August 3d, at nine o'clock A. M.

THE Mormons, 780 in number, passed through the city yesterday. They are from Switzerland, and are rather a hard looking lot. The women are generally ill-favored and ignorant looking.

We acknowledge the receipt of the annual catalogue of the Pittsburgh Female College for the collegiate year 1874-75. It is handsomely gotten up and neatly printed by S. Reed Johnston & Co.

HERAN MEYERS, the driver for Mr. John M. Irwin, who was charged by Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, with cruelty to a horse, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Milliken, and was fined ten dollars.

DEPUTY Mayor Nichols, "owing to the pressure of other business," has resigned his deputyship. Mayor McCarthy yesterday appointed Alderman Tony Wolf to fill the vacancy, and he was at once sworn in and commissioned.

A LARGE party of roughs raised a riot in the circus night before last, and the Allegheny police in quelling the same, fired several shots at the rioters, one of which took effect in the leg of one of the roughs. No arrests were made, the rioters escaping in strife.

JAMES T. WILLIAMS, the Kentuckian who was stabbed by a drover named Piper on the Cincinnati express, near Downingtown, on Wednesday, was not seriously injured as reported. He refused to prosecute the drover at Lancaster and the latter was discharged.

THERE will be services held by the members of the old Wesiyan congregation to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, at the old Wesiyan church, Wylie street, between High and Centre avenues. All the old members are invited to attend. Preaching by the Rev. Spear.

DAVID HOPKINS had a practical hearing before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen goods preferred by Alex. Russell. It is alleged that the defendant had in his possession a watch stolen from the prosecutor. He was held to bail for a further hearing.

REV. MISS CHAPIN, pastor of the Universalist Church, will preach on "The History of the Sabbath" to-morrow at 10:45 A. M., July 25th, subject, "The Sanctity of the Sabbath," and August 1 "The way to keep the Sabbath, which will complete the series of sermons on the Sunday question.

MR. GEORGE H. DIMICK, in company with Messrs. Funk and Raser, intend putting down an experimental well in Slippery Rock creek, Lawrence county. The well is to be drilled until the Pleasantville is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the blood, causes the food to be digested, and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 227 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate case of dyspetic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills, Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. trhs

A Valuable Discovery.

Dr. C. W. Benson, a practicing physician, at 106 North Futaw street, Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases), has discovered that the extract of celery and chamomile, combined in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, at fifty cents per box. The doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore.—*Episcopal Methodist.* Sold by all druggists. Harris & Ewing agents for Pittsburgh. trhs

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Rolling mill at Dover, N. J., has gone into operation.

On account of the puddler's strike the Buffalo rolling mills are closed.

A great many men have left Allentown, Pa., to seek employment in the coal regions.

The dullness of business on the Champlain Canal this season is said to be unprecedented.

The Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., furnace is again in blast, and the workingmen of that town are correspondingly happy.

The workmen in the employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona were paid off on Tuesday, receiving $120,000.

All the rolling mills in the Mahoning Valley, and a large proportion of the furnaces are again in blast, with the prospect of an extended good run.

A certificate increasing the capital stock of the Cleveland Iron Company from $300,000 to $500,000 has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio.

The mills of the Colebrookdale, Pa., Iron Works have suspended operations for a few weeks, during haymaking and harvesting, as is customary with that establishment.

The Moshannon Land and Lubmer Company have commenced to rebuild their mill at Osceola, Pa. A couple of brick buildings—Osceola's first—are also in course of erection.

The Tanite Emery Wheel Company, at Weissport, Pennsylvania, have shut down their works for a time for the purpose of making a considerable enlargement of their manufactory.

The Blees Manufacturing Company have decided to locate their works at Bordentown, N. J., the citizens agreeing to furnish $25,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings.

At Glenmore station, Chester county, Pa., several parties have been boring for iron ore with the diamond drill. They have gone three hundred feet without success, and are still going deeper.

D. S. Goddard has decided to remove his wire works, lately purchased by him in Boston, to Worcester, Massachusetts, and has bought land on Southgate street, where he proposes to locate his shops.

The Pratt and Whitney Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, will soon begin work on an order for $250,000 worth of machinery for the German Government, and expect orders from other European powers.

The Indianapolis Rolling Mill has taken a contract from the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road to furnish new iron rails sufficient to relay seventeen miles of track, the rails to be furnished as fast as the company needs them, between this and November 1st.

Messrs. A. N. Hadley & Co., of the Quaker Machine Works, Indianapolis, have contracts to the amount of $35,000 to complete before August 1st; they have been compelled to increase their force in consequence, and are now working over one hundred hands.

The carpenters' helpers employed at League Island, Philadelphia, received notice on the 14th inst. that their wages had been reduced twelve per cent., dating from the first of July. They enter a vigorous protest, claiming that they have long been paid only the wages of unskilled laborers.

An exchange says that since the resumption of work by the coal diggers the furnace of Wm. Ward, at Niles, O., has been lit up, and is now running full force, making twenty-five tons of iron per day. The operations of the furnace, the Rossis mills and the sheet iron mills is creating a better feeling in business circles in Niles, and gives to the place the appearance of oldtime prosperity.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad shops at Easton, Pa., which have been running nearly a year at nine hours a day, have commenced work at ten hours, and night work is expected to be resumed next week, as the company are anxious to hurry through the balance of the coal shutes for Audley. They will probably be completed by the end of next week, and the full tonnage of coal will be run the week after.

All the North Lebanon, Pa., furnaces are now out of blast, the last one, No. 3, stopping on Saturday afternoon on account of the dirt settling in the stack, from bad coal, so as to make it impossible to satisfactorily keep it in blast. No. 1 furnace has been repaired and is ready for blast. No. 2 furnace is now being repaired, and No. 3 will also be placed in condition as soon as possible. All the men not living in houses at the furnace were discharged on Monday morning.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Herald* states that the creditors of the Scofield Rolling Mill had a meeting in that city on the 28th ult., and came to a full and complete understanding. A committee representing all interests was appointed to receive, consult and report the name of a suitable man for receiver. After a short consultation, the committee reported the name of Maj. A. Leyden, who was at once appointed by general nearly as good as an *Estey*, don't believe it meeting. Maj. Leyden's appointment will until you see and hear our Estey for yourself. be moved for at once, and he will accept, It don't require you to be a judge, in order to and take charge. Mr. Scofield will remain in charge of the mechanical part of the mill as superintendent. He will order coal and iron at once, and the mill will be opened for work about the 5th of July next. Thus is a most unfortunate affair ended, and thus are 350 mechanics put to active and remunerative employment again.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Albany.

ALBANY, July 16.—Cattle—Opened firm and active, closing dull. Receipts 405 cars, against 354 cars last week. Extra Illinois steers $7 75 was asked and $7 50 offered but refused; top price $7 25; Cherokees $5 87½@6 50.

Sheep—Active and steady at $4 50@5 00 for common to fair; $5 00@5 50 for fair to good and $5 75@6 00 for choice. The supply of lambs is large and the market active and 25c lower; common to fair $6 00@7 00; fair to good $7 25@8 00; extra $8 00@8 25. Receipts 58 cars, against 27 cars last week.

COTTON.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton—Sales 45 bales. Demand only for Havre. Good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12½@13c; low middling to strict low middling 13¾@14¼c; middling 14½@14¾c; good middling 15@15⅛c; strict good middling 15⅝@15¾c. Receipts 18 bales. Exports—Coastwise 73 bales. Stock 25,194 bales.

Five bales of new cotton received from Rio Grande were disposed of as follows: One bale, classed "good middling" good staple, sold at auction at 17½c, shipped to St. Louis; one bale, classed middling good staple, sold at auction at 16c, shipped to E. B. Emerson & Co., New York; one bale strict good middling fine staple, consigned to Woodward & Stillman, New York; one bale sent to Mobile, consigned to J. M Parker; one bale consigned to Mauntel & Bag, St. Louis.

GALVESTON, July 16.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from Brownsville, weighing 438 pounds, classed good middling, sold to James Buckley, of New Orleans, for 28c per pound. Shipped by express to Moody & Jamison, New York.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—River about stationary; 13 feet in canal and 11 feet in Indian chute. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—Parker, Cincinnati. A very heavy rain and thunder storm passed over this city this morning; now clear and very sultry.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Arrived—Minneapolis, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Future City and barges, New Orleans. Departed—Minneapolis; St. Paul; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; Alpena and barges, Illinois river. Rose business will not permit his living in the country, near him as he intended, and offers his farm (40,000). Eight thousand dollars will purchase it. Four thousand dollars cash, and balance in annual payments, with interest. For further information call on

R. W. MCCONNELL, 61 Fourth avenue.

ALSO

Two of the most desirable lots in Allegheny city, 49 feet 7 inches fronting on Western avenue, near the corner of Allegheny avenue, immediately in front of the residences of Dr. Hostetter, Mr. Shoenberger and Mr. Byers. This is the most desirable and pleasant location in the two cities. For further particulars call or address

G. W. SPENCER, 254 Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the appetite for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. Or if the gastric juice is not sufficient to digest and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

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STATE NEWS.

Montrose is to have a soldiers' monument.

There are 200,000 trout in the ponds at